



# THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Helen Anderson is visiting friends in Alliance.

George Shaub is spending a few days with friends in Mt. Eaton.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beidler, in Forest avenue, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Conrad left Monday morning for Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Schwager, of West street, a daughter.

Miss William Kurtz, of McLain street, left Tuesday for Canal Fulton, to spend a week with relatives.

Henry Seifert left Sunday for Kansas City, Kan., where he was called on account of the illness of his father.

Miss Georgia Hamilton, of Orrville, left Monday for a two months' visit with relatives in Chicago, Kansas City and Ellsworth, Kan.

The school enumeration which has just been taken in Alliance shows there are 3,351 persons in the city between the ages of 6 and 21 years.

The Misses Minnie and Florence Crane are among the Massillonians attending the State Teachers' Association convention at Put-in-Bay.

Leo Willenborg will open a studio in this city, at 43 South Cedar street September 17. Instruction will be given in sketching, drawing and painting.

The new citadel of the Canton Salvation Army is to be a beautiful brick and stone structure of two stories and basement.

Mrs. Maria Moseley, of Orrville, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Moseley, in East Oak street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Edwards, who were called to Leesville Sunday by the death of Mrs. Edwards' mother, Mrs. John Edwards, returned home Tuesday evening.

Mrs. T. F. Reed left on Monday for her summer residence at Mittowanda, on Lake Erie. She was accompanied by Miss Ella Yost, who will be her guest for several days.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Clem Hoyman, of Beech Grove, was buried Sunday afternoon at the Sixteen cemetery. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Wm. J. Williams.

Miss Martha B. Mong, of the high school faculty, expects to leave July 3 for New York, where she will be a student at the summer school of Columbia college during July and August.

The thirteenth reunion of the Erwin family will take place on Thursday, August 23, at the home of Calvin Erwin, three miles northwest of North Lawrence and four miles south of Warwick.

There was a bad rear end collision on the Ft. Wayne at Lectonia Tuesday morning in which a caboose and five or six cars were broken up. The Alliance wreck train was called. No one was injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Kirchhofer have returned from Ithaca, N. Y., accompanied by their son Melville, who graduated from the law department of that university, receiving the degree of L. L. B.

Romand Galbreath, of Massillon, and Daisy Rainsberger were married Monday evening at the parsonage of the Rev. Dr. Reager, 700 South Market street, at 8 o'clock.—Canton Morning News.

The annual outing of the Welsh pioneers of the Western Reserve will be held at Avon Park Wednesday, August 22. This reunion is one of the biggest events in this section, including western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

A Wooster dispatch says: Henry Zaring, 68 years old, died at the Wayne county infirmary today owing \$12 of an indebtedness of \$3,000 which he had worked and strived twenty years to pay. Zaring once was one of the richest men in the county.

Mrs. Amanda White, who was shot by John Bailes in Canton, Sunday, lived in Massillon a few months last fall at a house in South Erie street. It is said that she made the acquaintance of Mr. Bailes while here. The latest reports are that she will recover.

Miss Frances A. Riley, formerly head of an industrial school for colored girls in this city, is reported to be married. The happy man is George H. Bowling, of Pittsburgh. The wedding occurred early this month at Chautauqua, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Bowing will live in Pittsburgh.

A bitter fight is going on in the Holmes county probate court over the application for a guardian for Adam Rice, who is 81 years old, and whose wife died a few months ago. He wants to remarry and his heirs allege incompetence. He has about \$4,000 and that is the bone of contention.

An Akron dispatch says: Just three hours after they were married, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rowe, of Manchester, were injured in an accident Saturday. Their horse dashed into a street car at Barberton and both were thrown out of the buggy. Mrs. Rowe

both were badly cut and bruised. The horse was killed.

Miss Eller Wording, of Wilmot, and William Myers, of Frederickburg, surprised their many friends Tuesday by going to Alliance and being married by the Rev. Mr. Church. They left that city for Cleveland after the ceremony, and in a few days will return to Frederickburg, where they will live. Mr. Myers is a prosperous farmer.

Miss Daisy Rainsberger and Roland C. Galbreath were united in marriage Monday evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. J. S. Reager, of the Simpson M. E. church, at the parsonage. Miss Rainsberger is the daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Rainsberger, of 1107 Cedar street. Mr. Galbreath is a resident of Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. Galbreath will reside in Massillon.—Canton Repository.

Geauga county farmers share the prevailing antipathy in the rural districts to the automobile. The road supervisor in Munson township has put upon a scheme of retaliation for numerous rig-wrecking runaways. With the cheerful assistance of the taxpayers of his district, the sod on each side of the highway for a distance of half a mile has been plowed up and scraped into the middle of the road.

The citizens of New Berlin and vicinity will have a big time on July 4. The Hartville band is engaged for the day and evening, and will inspire with patriotic and other music in concerts, afternoon and evening. There will be a fine display of fireworks and a festival will be held under the auspices of the Athletic club. Two games of ball will be played between the New Berlin team and a crack team from Magnolia.

Mrs. Grace Urban, Mrs. Catherine Urban and Charles Urban and children, Ralph and Helen, left for Cleveland Wednesday morning to be present at the wedding of Miss Violet May Urban and Ensign Peter Dennis Titus, which will take place this evening in the Salvation Army citadel. Colonel R. E. Hoiz will officiate. A banquet will be served after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Titus will make their home in Cleveland.

The Beach City Home Telephone Company, \$2,500 capital, has been incorporated by A. B. Wingate, Jacob Muskopf, O. E. Oberlin, J. M. Ramsey, M. W. Briggs and J. T. Hay. The company proposes to build a line between Strasburg and Beach City, five or six miles in distance. It will be the missing link in the network of independent phones in that vicinity, all of which, including the new line, are backed by the same people.

At the annual meeting of the Home Missionary Society of the First Methodist church held at the home of Mrs. Cordelia Fox, Monday afternoon, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Barry Dudley, president; Miss Cynthia Merwin, vice president; Mrs. Myers, second vice president; Mrs. Jennie Kramer, third vice president; Mrs. Cordelia Fox, treasurer; Mrs. Laura Yost, missionary box secretary; Mrs. Gates, recording secretary; Mrs. Barnes, corresponding secretary. Mrs. Fox served ice cream, cake and coffee.

Harold Smith, designated by Congressman James Kennedy as a candidate for a cadetship in the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md., received notice some weeks ago that he had successfully passed the preliminary physical and mental examination, held in Cleveland in April. The secretary of war has now sent Mr. Smith his appointment, accompanied with an order to report at once at the academy. He left for Annapolis on Saturday evening. Each congressional district is entitled to two cadets in the academy.

A jury in the land appropriation cases brought by the Sugarcreek & Northern railroad against James Warwick and Jeremiah Steese was impaneled before Probate Judge C. C. Bow, Monday morning. The land desired is in Sugarcreek township and is wanted for the Wheeling & Lake Erie cut-off. It is located along the Wayne county line.

The railroad company seeks to appropriate eleven and a quarter acres of the Warwick farm and fifty-six one hundredths of the Steese property. The jury is as follows: Fremont Baughman, James Lapher, S. H. Brinker, J. S. Spring, E. A. Heckert, Lincoln Leonard, Adam Schriver, O. Oberlin, G. M. LeCoeur, H. S. Clay, A. T. McCutcheon, W. B. Perkins.

Daniel R. Holl, who has been a resident of Stark county for over seventy years, and one of the best known and oldest residents of the county, died at his home on the New Berlin road, near the Mexico school house, at an early hour Sunday morning. Death was the result of old age, Mr. Holl being over 79 years of age. He has been ill for the past two months. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and came to this section with his parents when he was but eight years of age. He was a farmer and for the past thirty years he has resided at the place where he died. He is survived by his aged widow and one daughter, Mrs. W. E. Talcott, of New York city. The funeral will take place from the house at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and services will be held in the Massillon cemetery.

Evangelist Baur, of DeGraff, is stirring our people up with his masterly discourses in his series of special meetings in our local church, which will conclude next Sunday morning, when he will leave here for East Greenville, where he will hold a series of meetings. The Rev. Mr. Baur

## NEARBY TOWNS.

### NAVARRE

Navarre, June 25.—John Loew, aged 76, a well known resident of Navarre, slipped and fell from his own doorway on Sunday, breaking a bone in his wrist.

Contractor W. C. Stone, who has a contract for excavating and grading on the Dalton cutoff on the W. & L. E., received word Sunday evening of the accidental killing of his son, aged 11 years, at his home in Toledo. The father left on Monday for Toledo.

The congregation of St. Clement's church held a successful festival on the church lawn Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burke, of Barberton were the guests at the residence of John Kelly over Sunday.

Miss Laura Work and Mr. Myers, of Massillon, were the guests of friends in Navarre on Sunday.

### ELTON.

Elton, June 27.—Haymakers are making slow progress on account of the wet weather.

Ellsworth Boughman, of Fulton, called on old time friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Boughman visited their son near Fulton Saturday.

Samuel Kerr, of Beach City, was in our village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Boughman were among old time friends here last Saturday.

Joseph Brediger is at work on the new cut-off south of town.

The situation at the coal mines remains unchanged.

### GENOA.

Genoa, June 27.—The farmers are working their corn and starting to make hay.

Rudy Leifer is still in Cleveland under the care of a physician.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stepper and daughter Fay visited at Fred Marchand's residence Sunday.

Alonzo McHenry and family, of Genoa, will move to Massillon in the near future.

Pins Shandie has been on the sick list for some time.

Miss Clara Yost has returned home after a few weeks' visit at Lorain.

Isaac Edington took a trip to Massillon Saturday.

Peter Streb is on the sick list.

### BENTLEY.

Bentley, June 27.—Preaching services will be held at this place Sunday, July 8, at 2:30, by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

Cletus and Hazel Christman, Vira Sauer and sister visited with A. C. Oberlin on Sunday.

Quite a number of our people attended the Children's day service at Myers' church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Miser, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Collier, the Rev. W. S. Adams, John Zeigler and Miss Minnie Heipbuch visited with G. R. Snavely and family, Sunday.

An ice cream festival will be held on the church lawn Saturday evening, June 30. Music will be furnished by the Stanwood band.

Jesse Snavely is attending the summer term of school at Wooster university.

Miss Mary Erb is visiting friends at Tiffin.

The Misses Elma and Lura Oberlin spent Sunday at Beach City.

Miss Maggie Kries came home from Massillon to spend Sunday with her parents.

Miss May Snavely will return from a trip to Westerville Wednesday.

Mrs. George Watter and Miss Ollie Heinbuch visited at West Brookfield on Sunday.

A base ball game was played on the school grounds Saturday between the married and single men. The score was 44 to 19 in favor of the married men.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Yost visited friend here Sunday.

### NEWMAN.

Newman, June 28.—Miss Irene Prosser returned home from her Pittsburgh school last Saturday to spend her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Witter, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the Findley home.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family spent Sunday with the Thomas J. Morgan family.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer P. Dehoff, of Urban Hill, and Wilfred Dehoff, of Massillon, visited their mother, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff, last Sunday.

A combination of young people from Newman, Massillon and Canal Fulton had a pleasant time at Turkeyfoot lake last Sunday.

Miss Lottie Roderick, of Massillon, visited her many Newman friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Williams and son Howard, of West Brookfield, and Howell Williams and James Campbell, of Canal Fulton, were Sunday visitors at the Morgan home.

Miss Margaret Myers and her grandmother, Mrs. Young, are making a tour of Indiana visiting friends.

Evangelist Baur, of DeGraff, is stirring our people up with his masterly discourses in his series of special meetings in our local church, which will conclude next Sunday morning, when he will leave here for East Greenville, where he will hold a series of meetings. The Rev. Mr. Baur

command of language, and his method of illustrating a point is fine. He will leave a lasting impression on our people, who wish him success in his work.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan left Monday evening for a tour through the far West, expecting to be gone five months. Their headquarters will be at Baker City, Ore.

A large number of our people attended the funeral of the late Patrick McGreal, of Massillon, Tuesday. The deceased was well and favorably known here, and was looked upon as one of the honorables of Youngstown Hill, having lived here many years, beginning in the early sixties.

## NO SUFFERING AMONG MINERS

They Have Necessities, but Few Luxuries of Life.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS.

District Officers are Visiting Each Local—Opinion Prevails That the Miners Shall Stand by the State Agreement.

President Peter Gorman, of the miners' union of the Massillon district, was in the city Wednesday on his way to Manchester, where he paid a two weeks' strike benefit to the miners during the afternoon. He was busy Monday and Tuesday in the south part of the district. He will return to Massillon next Monday.

He said he found the conditions of the miners and their families very good considering that the strike had been in force about three months. Very little suffering has been reported. The miners have not had all the luxuries of the season, but there has been no actual want. The reports made to him are that the miners are still loyal to the cause which resulted in a strike on April 1, and will remain firm until an agreement is made between them and the operators of the district.

President Gorman said the miners were not stubborn in that they would make a certain demand and refuse to make any concessions, but the general feeling is that the miners are right in their cause, and believing as they do they are justified in making a strong demand for the wage scale they think is due in the district.

President Gorman, Vice President John N. Davis and Secretary Adams will have covered the district by Saturday night while distributing the strike benefit, and they will then be in a position to form a statement embodying the miners' views. This will be discussed at the miners' convention on July 5 and a statement will then be drawn up to be presented to the operators on the day following.

The miners are in favor of asking for the advance in the wage scale agreed upon in Columbus a few days ago. It is not expected a district agreement can be reached at the first meeting of the joint conference, but the advanced scale will be used as a working basis.

## OBITUARY.

CHRISTIAN H. KESTNER Christian H. Kestner, aged 70 years, died at his home in the East End Tuesday evening at 10:30 o'clock. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

The funeral will be held from the residence at 2:30 o'clock and from St. John's Evangelical church at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The deceased is survived

by his wife, Mrs. Erva M. Kestner, four sons and five daughters. They are Harmon, Richard, Clarence, Minnie and Alberna Kestner, of Massillon; William Kestner, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Ernest Stahl, of West Brookfield; Mrs. John Wines and Miss Anna Kestner, of Akron. Mr. Kestner was born in Germany and came to Massillon about thirty-eight years ago. He was a stonemason, having worked at his trade from the time he came to this country until about a year ago, when he was compelled to stop on account of ill health. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Yost visited friend here Sunday.

## ICE CREAM

is cheap enough, isn't it? That's all it costs when made with

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder

and it can be made and frozen in

# RURAL MAIL

## ROUTE CHANGES

Roads to be Traversed from Massillon Postoffice.

### CHANGES FROM OLD ROUTES.

Official Notice Has Been Received from the Postmaster General's Office in Washington—Five Routes are in the Service.

Postmaster L. A. Koons has received official notice from the postmaster general's office in Washington concerning the five rural mail routes running from the Massillon office. Several changes have been made in the old routes and one new route has been added. The official communication to Postmaster Koons is as follows:

Route No. 1—Beginning at the Massillon postoffice, carrier will go thence southwest on West Main street to city limits, 1.50 miles; thence southwest to Howells' avenue, .40; thence north on said avenue to the Brookfield road, .60; thence west to the Youngstown crossing, .25; thence south and return to the Brookfield road, .50; thence west to Levers' grocery in West Brookfield (N. O.), .75; thence south to the W. Christian corner, 1.35; thence east and northeast to the S. Reinehoh corner, .65; thence north to the Brookfield road, .90; thence north to the Youngstown crossing, .45; thence north on the Youngstown hill road to the Kerstetter corner, 1.40; thence southeast to the Boyd corner, .80; thence southeast and south on the township line to "Five Points," .70; thence northeast on the Earl road to the Wooster road, .80; thence northwest on said road to the Young corner, 1.25; thence north to the Bell corner, .80; thence west to George Harsh's residence, .75; thence east and northeast, passing Crystal Spring postoffice to the Raber corner on east side of river, 2.40; thence south on the Mill street road to Short East street, 1.90; thence east on said street to Charity school corner, .50; thence northeast to Smith's corner, .50; thence northeast to the C. Albright corner, 1.40; thence south to the Winfield corner, .75; thence westerly and southwesterly via the Bailey road to the city limits at Front street, 1.90; thence south and west to the Massillon postoffice, 1.20; length of route, 24.25 miles; number of houses on route, 174; population served, 607.

Route No. 2—Beginning at the Massillon postoffice carrier will go thence southwest on Tremont street to the city limits, 1.70 miles; thence southwest on the Millersburg road to the Steele corner, .20; thence north to the J. Christian residence, .65; thence west to the school house, No. 6, 1; thence north to the Cross Roads, .20; thence northeast to the L. Stoner corner, 1.10; thence northeasterly to the Reinehoh corner on the Brookfield road, .9; thence east to Levers' grocery, .50; thence northerly on the Levers road, crossing the Sippo road to the Bammerlin corner, 1.60; thence northeast and east to the Prosser corner, 1.20; thence north to the Young corner, .20; thence northwest on the Wooster road, passing Newman postoffice to the Myers corner, 1.95; thence south, crossing the railroad and the Sippo road to the Ralston corner on the Brookfield road, 2.95; thence west to the Klingensmith corner, 1; thence north to Beech Grove, (N. O.), .20; thence west, north and east through said village, returning to the main road, .50; thence north to Sippo (N. O.), .90; thence southeast on the Sippo road to the city limits at Five Points, 3.25; thence southeast via Washington avenue to Massillon postoffice, 1.65; length of route, 24 miles; number of houses on route, 152; population served, 684.

Route No. 3—Beginning at the Massillon postoffice, carrier will go thence northeast to city limits, 1.40 miles; thence northeast and north on Akron avenue to the Clay corner, 2.65; thence west to the Sprankle corner, .50; thence north and northwest to the High Mill corner, .60; thence east and northeast to the Rupert corner, 1.20; thence north to the McDowell corner, 1.25; thence east to the Lutz corner, 1; thence south to the township hall, 1; thence northwest to the Lichtenwalter corner, 1; thence west to Mudbrook schoolhouse, 1; thence north to the Rudy corner, 1.50; thence east to the Barphart corner, 1; thence south to the McDowell corner, 1; thence west to the Killinger corner, 1.75; thence southeast to the High Mill corner, 1.60; thence southwest and south to Crystal Spring postoffice, 1.40; thence southeast and south on the west side of river to the city limits near the Earl road, 2.50; thence southeast to the Massillon postoffice, 1.25; length of route, 23.60 miles; number of houses on route, 110; population served, 496.

numbered—Beginning at the Massillon postoffice carrier will go southeast and south on Erie street to city limits at cemetery, 1.90 miles; thence south to the Everhart corner, 1.60; thence east and northeast to the Stump corner, 2.20; thence north to the Keller corner, .70; thence northwest to the Roush corner, .45; thence southwest to Abbott lane, 1.25; thence northwest to the Richville avenue forks, 1.60; thence east on the south Canton road to the Andrew Miller corner, 2.80; thence north to Reedurban (N. O.), .75; thence west to Genoa (N. O.), 1.10; thence south to the Doll residence and retrace to Genoa, 1; thence west to Grove avenue, 1.15; thence south to the rubber factory and retrace, .50; thence west to the log cabin corner, .20; thence south to end of street and return, .40; thence west to J. C. Albright residence, .30; thence east to north and south road, .50; thence north to the Bleck corner, 1; thence north to the Hawkins corner, .80; thence southwest to city limits at Front street, 1.40; thence south and west to Massillon postoffice, 1.15; length of route, 24.05 miles; number of houses on route, 168; population served, 756.

Route No. 5 (new)—Beginning at the Massillon postoffice carrier will go thence southwest on West Main street to city limits, 1.50 miles; thence southwest to Howells' avenue, .40; thence north on said avenue to the Brookfield road, .60; thence west to the Youngstown crossing, .25; thence south and return to the Brookfield road, .50; thence west to Levers' grocery in West Brookfield (N. O.), .75; thence south to the W. Christian corner, 1.35; thence east and northeast to the S. Reinehoh corner, .65; thence north to the Brookfield road, .90; thence north to the Youngstown crossing, .45; thence north on the Youngstown hill road to the Kerstetter corner, 1.40; thence southeast to the Boyd corner, .80; thence southeast and south on the township line to "Five Points," .70; thence northeast on the Earl road to the Wooster road, .80; thence northwest on said road to the Young corner, 1.25; thence north to the Bell corner, .80; thence west to George Harsh's residence, .75; thence east and northeast, passing Crystal Spring postoffice to the Raber corner on east side of river, 2.40; thence south on the Mill street road to Short East street, 1.90; thence east on said street to Charity school corner, .50; thence northeast to Smith's corner, .50; thence northeast to the C. Albright corner, 1.40; thence south to the Winfield corner, .75; thence westerly and southwesterly via the Bailey road to the city limits at Front street, 1.90; thence south and west to the Massillon postoffice, 1.20; length of route, 24.25 miles; number of houses on route, 174; population served, 607.

Mail must not be delivered by rural carriers to mail boxes erected within the corporate limits of a city or town in which United States postoffice is located except at cities having free delivery service where the free delivery limits will be substituted for the corporate limits, not to those erected within a half mile of the postoffice in a town or village having no corporate limits. Service must not be withheld, however, from the box of any patron without the special authority of the department.

### MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, June 27 '06:

Country butter, per lb. .... 14-16  
Eggs, per dozen ..... 16  
Chickens, live, per lb. .... 10-12  
Chickens, dressed ..... 12-14  
Potatoes, per bushel ..... 90

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat ..... 51  
Hay, loose, per ton ..... \$10 to \$12  
Hay, baled, per ton ..... \$9 to \$11  
Oats, per bushel ..... 40  
Corn, per bushel ..... 60

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications as they cannot reach the internal portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this is the case, the person cannot return to a normal hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; deafness is not caused by cataract, which is nothing but inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by cataract) that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure. Send for circulars, free.

**Pennsylvania LINES**

**SPECIAL LOW FARES**

—  
St. Paul

July 23, 24, 25—Saengerband

Portland, Ore.

June 17 to 21—Hotel Men's Meeting

Omaha Denver

July 9-12—B.Y.P.U. July 11-14—B.P.O.E.

Milwaukee

August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Aerie

Minneapolis

August 10, 11, 12—G.A.R.

Seashore Excursion, Thursday, August 9, 1906.

\$15.50 round trip from Massillon to Atlantic City, City, May, June, August, September, October, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., Ocean City, Md. Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before August 23, 1906, with stopover at Philadelphia on return trip within limit of ticket.

If interested, ask F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon

# YOUNG PEOPLE WELL TRAINED

## The Closing Exercises of St. Mary's School.

### BIG AUDIENCE AT THE ARMORY.

The Programme Included a Play and an Operetta, Besides Numerous Recitations, Drills, Solos and Choruses—The Audience Appreciative.

An audience which packed the Armory to the doors witnessed the closing exercises of St. Mary's parochial school Tuesday evening. Three hundred pupils took part in the programme, which was carried out without a hitch. It opened with the rousing chorus, "My Own United States," and included beside a number of recitations, duets, choruses and drills, an operetta, "Pepin King, of No Man's Land," and a play, "Going to a New Home." In the former Alvin Sibila had the principal part, and in the latter Leo Wirth was the hero. The young people were well trained in their parts and constant applause showed the appreciation of the audience. The complete programme rendered was as follows:

Chorus—"My Own United States"..... Fuplis Recitation—"Company's Coming"..... Leonard Limpach Recitation—"Mona's Waters"..... Louise Brentzel Bootblack Drill..... Little Boys Recitation—"The Ship on Fire"..... Dorothy Schubert Duet ..... J. Paul and I. Weber Recitation—"Papa's Lett" ..... Margaret Lachmaler

OPERETTA.  
"PEPIN KING OF NO MAN'S LAND" Characters

King ..... Alvin Sibila Strong, 1<sup>st</sup> Arm. ..... Leo Wirth Princess ..... Rose Humei Gipsy Queen ..... Louise Brentzel Robber Chief ..... Vincent Paul Jester ..... Urban Wilhelm

Recitation—"The Painted Baby"..... Julius Wittmann Dumb Bell Drill ..... Little Boys Recitation—"The Bachelor's Sale"..... Stella Kahler Duet ..... C. Rohr and L. Lux The Rural Speakers ..... A. Sibila, A. Kabele Recitation—"Grandpa's Spectacles" ..... Mary Russ Song—"This Little Girl's Not For Sale" ..... J. Paul Duet ..... Sylvester and M. Eisenbend

DRAMA.  
"GOING TO A NEW HOME" Characters

Mr. Hatfield ..... Leo Wirth John Hayfield, his son ..... Ralph Bress Urana Hatfield ..... Florence Lachmayer Matilda Hayfield, John's sister-in-law ..... M. Lachmayer Pat Riley ..... James McCormick Henry Kaiser ..... Kari Miller

Duet ..... F. Blaumeyer and R. Riese Recitation—"The Pride of Battersea" ..... Marie Clemens Duet—"Venetian Fisher Girls" ..... Girls Recitation—"The Fireman" ..... Bertha Simon Pantomime—"Home Sweet Home" ..... Girls Chorus—"The American Flag" ..... By The Rev. M. Vollmayer Pupils

Pianist—Miss Justina Stuhla.

OBITUARY.

PATRICK MCGREAL.

Patrick McGreal, aged 65 years, died at the family home, 36 Wiesmar street, Sunday morning at 8 o'clock from a complication of diseases. Mr. McGreal was born in Westport, Ireland, but had lived in Massillon about forty-five years. The deceased is survived by his wife and the following children: Mrs. Catherine Charlton, Mrs. Thomas Dillon, Miss Mary McGreal, Miss Sarah McGreal and James McGreal, all of this city. The funeral will be held from St. Joseph's church Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. F. B. Doherty officiating. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

MISS GERTRUDE SCOTT.

Miss Gertrude Scott, aged about 26 years, daughter of W. C. Scott, of Dalton, editor of The Gazette, died after a lingering illness at the family home Saturday. The funeral was held Monday, with services in the Dalton cemetery.

MISS GERTRUDE SCOTT.

Miss Gertrude Scott, aged about 26 years, daughter of W. C. Scott, of Dalton, editor of The Gazette, died after a lingering illness at the family home Saturday. The funeral was held Monday, with services in the Dalton cemetery.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 25, 1906.

LADIES.

Burrow, Mrs. J. C. Dickerhoff, Miss E. Haley, Mrs. Alice Sharp, Mrs. Albert

Anderson, Wm. E. Austin, Wm. Bricker, Mabel E. Beshore, F. S. Cussen, E. L. Gecman, John Giffin, D. F. Harkness, C. F. King, Edward Bledy, Geo. A. Moore, Loomis, Myers, Frank Purdy, Alrah Shaw, Tice Stillwell, Fred Weaver, Will Youc, Frank

FORUM.

Lorenzo, Bonamino, Mario, Foncas Logue, Nellie Miles

Persons calling for the above named letters will please

Louis A. Koons, P.M.

B. & O. excursions every Sunday to Cleveland, Massillon, Uniontown,

### COLORED K. OF P.'S.

#### Nineteenth Annual Meeting in Session at Zanesville.

Zanesville, O., June 27.—The nineteenth annual session of the colored Knights of Pythias of Ohio is in session here this week. The attendance Tuesday was nearly two thousand, breaking all previous records.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Deacon and by Dr. E. H. Gee. The state meeting of the women's auxiliary is also being held.

Put the contents of the other package, tartaric acid, in a playing card rolled up into a tube and tied around with a thread, one end of the tube being sealed or plugged with two pellets of blotting paper.

Suspend this miniature cartridge from the cork by means of a piece of thread

### THE BOTTLE CANNON.

#### An Experiment That Is Both Interesting and Harmless.

Take a thick empty quart bottle and pour water into it until it is one-third full. In the water dissolve one of the powders—bicarbonate of soda—that druggists sell to make seltzer water.

Put the contents of the other package, tartaric acid, in a playing card rolled up into a tube and tied around with a thread, one end of the tube being sealed or plugged with two pellets of blotting paper.

Suspend this miniature cartridge from the cork by means of a piece of thread

### EDITORIAL FLINGS.

Reform our spelling. Cut out the silent letters. Then cut out the ones that make noise. After that we can have some peace.—New York Mail.

Of course Chaplain Hale of the senate is doing his best, but we must not expect too much. He has very recalcitrant raw material to work on.—Indianapolis Post.

The news that this earth will last another 100,000,000 years will also bring encouragement to the parties who are still trying to collect Revolutionary war claims.—Washington Post.

It is perhaps a mean act to hang up a picture of grief and trouble before a man the first thing in the morning, but we feel it is our duty to remind the people that a new congress must be elected this year.—Los Angeles Times.

Dr. Hansteen, a Norwegian scientist, asserts that meat properly cooked is palatable and nutritious. And just when we thought we had ducked the breakfast foods and got back to bacon and eggs!—Philadelphia North American.

There is just one drawback about this prosperity of Kansas farmers. It encourages the filing of \$10,000 breach of promise suits. Within the past six months eight such cases have been filed in the Kansas courts, and every one was against a farmer.—Kansas City Journal.

### BRITISH BRIEFS.

A good carriage horse in Australia costs \$200, or four times as much as the cost fifteen years ago.

The great seal of Great Britain, of which the lord chancellor is the official custodian, uses up over four hundred weight of sealing wax per month.

To meet the telephone competition it is proposed in England to reduce the cost of a six word telegram, including the address, to 6 cents.

Londor has just completed a beauty show in which men as well as women competed. The prize for the handsomest man was won by a porter named Foy.

In London one policeman is required for every 312 of the population, in the English burroughs one for every 697 and in the rural districts one for every 1,150.

The Children's hospital, Bristol, England, has three dogs which collect for it. They have been trained to catch it when the earth came or when it will go, where it came from, how it came or how it happened to be here. The fact is, when you get down to the truth,

## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
37 North Erie St. - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.

Daily Founded in 1887.

Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls.

Editorial Rooms Both Phones No. 60  
Business Office Both Phones No. 82

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following newsstands: Bannery's Book Store, Banks's News-Dealer, Bannister's Cigar Store, Newinger's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1906

Hope for a bright future in the Philippines is indicated in the fact that the public schools in the islands opened last week with an attendance estimated at half a million. Governor Ide dedicated the new high school at Lucena, Province of Tayabas, and in his address wisely advised the people to educate their children. The future of the islands, he said, depended on the way the rising generation met its responsibilities, and that education best fitted them for the duties they would be called to assume.

Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, in his address to the Catholic Total Abstinence Society in Chicago recently, suggested a remedy for the liquor habit which sounds both simple and reasonable. "There are many remedies named for the liquor cure," said Dr. McLaughlin, "but my experience is that good food and good cooking is the one remedy. All your girls should learn all the cooking they can at home and then attend cooking school. Poor cooking has sent many a man to the saloon, because he feels that he needs a stimulant. He would not need it if his food was proper and properly cooked."

## THE WHISTLING NUISANCE.

At least thirty years ago, if not forty, locomotive whistling became a great nuisance in Boston, and after the usual amount of annoyance, complaint and agitation it was quite effectively suppressed. This same problem is still troubling many communities, Massillon included, and it is a pleasure to record the result which followed a petition from the people of Duxbury, Quincy, Leoninster and Hingham, Mass., asking the Massachusetts state railroad commissioners to stop the whistling of locomotives. The commission granted the petition without a protest and the railroad company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, made no objection. The Railroad Gazette in commenting upon the matter says that to continue the general use of the whistle is to perpetuate a custom suitable only to wild and thinly settled countries where trains are few and noise is appreciated as a relief from the everlasting silence. A bell gives ample warning to careful horsemen and to the great majority of the careless. The small number who are so heedless that they do not collect their thoughts until they get within ten feet of the track will, in a majority of cases, continue their heedless course in spite of a whistle—and then swear that the whistle was not sounded. At all events these have few rights as compared with the thousands of more sensitive and sensible people whom the whistlers disturb. Some states have approved, by statute, the principle that every wayfarer approaching a railroad should stop, look and listen; and to persons who carry out this reasonable rule, even half carry it out, the bell is a more than sufficient warning.

As for the yard engineer, experience has shown that in the matter of whistling he must be ruled by an authority other than his own judgment, and if the yard whistling becomes excessive the railroad company should be notified. A healthy man switching cars and a nervous citizen trying to sleep are in such different mental states that they will never see alike, but the law in most cases is on the side of the nervous citizen.

## THE SENATE'S OPPORTUNITY.

The immigration bill which passed the House Monday deserves the careful consideration of the Senate when returned for concurrence in the amendments made by the lower branch. The bill is so emasculated by the efforts of representatives with large foreign colonies in their districts that it fails to provide any restriction in the very lines most important and necessary.

The two excellent paragraphs, one providing for an educational test and the other for a poll tax of five dollars, were eliminated. The provision in the present law for a head tax of two dollars was not disturbed. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the increased head tax would tend largely to restrict the omnibus activities of the steamship companies and labor agents who, for the most part, pay the tax for the privilege of importing cheap labor and of adding to the steer-

age receipts of the companies.

Mr. Littauer and Mr. Goldfogle, of New York, made vigorous speech in support of the recent Russian atrocities against the Jews and the latter introduced the following amendment, which was adopted without division:

An immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, for an offense of a political character or persecution involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief, shall not be deported because of want of means or the probability of his being unable to earn a livelihood.

Every American deplores the cruelty and barbarism of Russian anti-semitism, and is proud that this country is looked upon as a land free from religious persecution with all its horrors. None the less, this amendment is as unwise as possible, and the Senate should never concur in a measure so well calculated to lend aid to fraud of all description, to inundate the country with the poorest class of Russian Jews, for which it is expressly designed. America does not wish to bar its doors to the unfortunate of this persecution, but deliberately to foist upon us those immigrants who do not show a capability for earning their own livelihood and cannot fulfill the absurdly small property requirements, is neither charity nor common sense. Our duty to the cause of humanity does not demand that we shall forget our own so obvious interests, nor are we required to sacrifice Americans to a sentimentality which in the long run will prove as costly as it is spectacular. If an immigrant is capable of becoming a self-supporting American citizen, of adding a unit to our real national life, social and economic, he is welcome with all the good will in the world. If he cannot, he is a luxury that we are not able to afford. It will be argued that as our country was colonized by religious refugees, we should not refuse sanctuary to those of today; the obvious answer to this is, men of brain, brawn and conscience, as were our first settlers, are just what we want, and such men will not seek into the land under the cover of the inexcusable measures of some of our shortsighted legislators.

When the Senate takes up this amendment, there is just one thing to be considered. Can we, in justice to ourselves, afford to open the door any wider? There should be no doubt as to the answer.

## MUST SERVE TIME.

Toledo Ice Men Will Go to the Workhouse Today.

Toledo, O., June 27.—The ice dealers still occupy quarters in the jail. Notwithstanding the somewhat current report that the men will never see the workhouse it can be positively stated that they will serve time. It is not thought that all the time or all the fines will be imposed unless some one of the dealers should refuse to come to terms, which is improbable, but it is certain that each one will get a taste of prison life.

The idea of the court is to let them all remain there for a short time, possibly as long as a month. Then the argument for modification will be heard and the men released, provided, of course, they do as the court suggested and refund all the money taken from their customers by the increase of prices.

It is probable that the fines will be apportioned by the court, who will consider the standing of each individual. The ice men have been transacting their business from the jail, into which their employees have been admitted. There was also a meeting of all the attorneys for the defense Tuesday afternoon, but nothing of its nature could be learned.

The delay in taking the convicted men to the works was caused by the time necessary to make the journal entry. This must be signed by all the attorneys for the defense and then from it the clerk makes his commitment papers. The securing of the signatures and other details has taken all day and the indications are that the men will be taken there today.

President O'Neill, of the Teamsters' Union, who is handling a strike against the Schuller Company, charged the imprisoned ice men with trying to precipitate a general strike out of revenge. He said that the Hygeia people tried to deliver ice for the Schullers for the avowed purpose of getting their men on strike.

## LYING 'NEATH A TREE.

Bridgeport Citizens Thought Wayfarer was Paralyzed.

Upon complaint being made by residents of Bridgeport, north of the city, that a man was lying under a tree apparently paralyzed, Chief Ertle went to the place and brought Hiram Haring, of McDonaldsville, to the city Wednesday afternoon and placed him in the jail to rest. A physician was called, who did not think Haring was paralyzed. It is thought he had been drinking heavily. He was brought to the city on a stretcher. His condition will be watched and an effort made to communicate with relatives.

IN MEMORY OF  
THE DECEASED

K. of P. Memorial Services  
Were Held Sunday.

## ADDRESS BY REV. V. W. WAGAR.

The Graves of Deceased Members Were Decorated Sunday Morning — Memorial Exercises Were Held in the Massillon Cemetery.

The memory of deceased brethren was revered and the glories of Pythianism were extolled by members of the Pythian order in Massillon Sunday. The graves of departed members were decorated, odes were sung, prayers were offered and addresses were made commemorating the many bright characters in the order's history.

The exercises were taken part in by Enterprise Company of the Uniformed Rank, Perry and Stark lodges and the Rathbone Sisters. A committee from Perry and Stark lodges decorated the graves of deceased members Sunday morning. The annual exercises were held in the Massillon cemetery in the afternoon.

At 3 o'clock the Rathbone Sisters boarded cars in front of the Pythian castle and were taken to the cemetery. At the same time the members of Enterprise Company and of Perry and Stark lodges formed in line of march and proceeded to the cemetery on foot. A drum corps headed the procession.

Arriving at the cemetery, the members of all the orders and many friends gathered about the grave of the late Manias Harrold, the member who last passed to his reward. Here the ritualistic and eulogistic services were held, after which special cars brought the members back to the city.

The Buckeye quartette opened the memorial services and sang several selections during the exercises. Thomas Kay had charge of the ritualistic exercises. He recited the memorial poem of the ritual. The Rev. V. W. Wagar delivered the annual address.

The Rev. Mr. Wagar spoke of the principles of the order and drew lessons from the order's motto, "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence." He recalled the friendship that existed between Damon and Pythias, the charity that has bound members together since the founding of the order and the benevolence that appeals to each member day by day.

In token of the memory of each deceased member of all the orders, a sprig of ivy was placed upon the grave of the late Manias Harrold by each member during the services. The Buckeye quartette closed the exercises with an ode.

The deceased members buried in the Massillon cemetery are: Charles Wentzel, John Leu, J. B. Wending, Louis Steilke, J. B. Thompson, Isaac Ulman, H. J. Rearick, W. C. Earl, Henry Huber, A. V. Preyer, John Coleman, William C. Poe, W. C. Russell, William Schworn, R. Phillips, Joseph Donley, John Bell, T. Ackeret, Frank Lape, Joseph Bidler, J. C. F. Putman, James Kerstetter, C. A. Kridler, James Doxsee and Manias Harrold.

Those buried in St. Joseph's cemetery are: Otto Bernard, J. Grever, Joseph Carnes, Conrad Miller and Thomas McGuire.

West Brookfield cemetery: Thomas Myers and A. H. Jones.

Canton cemetery: L. S. Buttermore and George Lichtenwalter.

Akron: Jacob Whaler, Cleveland, Louis Schimke; Pittsburgh, Daniel Rodgers; Valley Junction, C. W. Friend; Youngstown Hill, James Hall; Dalton, A. H. Owens.

## OMNIBUS BILL PASSED.

Ohio Cities Will Receive Government Aid for Buildings.

Washington, June 26.—(By Associated Press)—The omnibus public building bill was passed by the House today, one hour being consumed in its reading and consideration. The following is the list of Ohio cities benefited by the passage of the bill: Warren \$30,000, Columbus \$400,000, Toledo \$50,000, Springfield \$30,000, Hamilton \$100,000, Youngstown \$100,000, Lancaster \$5,000, Greenville \$35,000, Marietta \$100,000, Marion \$75,000, Newark \$30,000, Ashtabula \$15,000, Delaware \$10,000.

## PEACE IN CEBU.

Last of Pulajane Leaders Have Surrendered.

Manila, June 26.—(By Associated Press)—The last of the Pulajane leaders on the island of Cebu have surrendered to the constabulary.

## AUDIENCE MUCH PLEASED

The Rev. E. J. Craft in an Entertainment at Canton.

From the Canton Repository: The Rev. E. J. Craft, of Massillon, an advanced pupil of Harold Hutchins, was the only performer in the second recital of a series of two given Friday evening by Mr. Hutchins' pupils in Klein & Heffelman's hall. The Rev. Mr. Craft was almost unable to appear on account of an attack of tonsilitis, but he went through the entire programme with the exception of two numbers requiring a great deal of vocalization. The audience was much pleased and evidenced its pleasure in generous rounds of applause. The programme was as follows: "Absent," by Metcalfe; "At Parting," Rogers; "They That Sow in Tears," Huss; reading, "The Hypochondriac," "Loch Lomond," reading, "The Raven," "Hybris the Cretan," Schumann; reading, "Henry and Richard in the Tower," "The Two Grenadiers," Schumann.

REHEARSING FOR  
THE EISTEDDFOD

The Amphion Choral Society Will Enter the Contest.

## A REHEARSAL THIS EVENING.

The First M. E. Church Choir Will Also Compete in the Congregational Choir Contest—Some Famous Choral Societies.

Under the direction of William Simpson, the Amphion Choral Society is preparing music which will be sung at the Stark county eisteddfod at Canton on July 4. The success of the chorus last year has stirred the singers of the First M. E. church choir of Massillon, also under the direction of Mr. Simpson, to enter the competition of congregational choirs. This will compete with choirs from South Sharon, Pa., Folensbee, W. Va., Alliance, Hometown, Pa., Martins Ferry and Bridgeport.

The Fourth of July will be the greatest musical day of the year in the county. The Hon. Anthony Howells, of Massillon, is president of the eisteddfod company.

## THE THISTLE MUST GO.

Results of Experiments at University of Wisconsin.

Kenosha, Wis., June 25.—According to the showing made from extensive experiments under the supervision of the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin sulphate of iron, sprinkled over the growing crops of farms in this vicinity will prove to be the farmers' salvation from the destructive effects of the greatest pest of agriculture, the Canadian thistle and wild mustard. The university scientists have striven for years to eradicate the evils without demonstrated success and it has been estimated that the increase in value of land, without the thistle and mustard, would average twenty-five dollars an acre. The importance of spraying machine from Germany has made it possible to spray an acre of land at a net cost of fifty cents.

Colonel Miller has drawn up the necessary forms for the signature of Governor Harris, by which the latter will succeed Governor Pattison in responsibility to the federal government for the property that the national guard holds and uses. It includes the ships Essex and Hawk, and is valued in the aggregate at \$1,500,000.

## MISS INMAN TO TEACH.

She Will Open Classes in Drawing and Painting July 3.

Miss Amie Inman, whose work is well known in Massillon, is about to open classes here in drawing and painting. Her studio will be located at her home, 372 East Main street. Pupils are to be received on Tuesday, July 3.

## A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES

Summer tourist B. & O. very low round trip rates. Consult agents M. G. Correll, D. P. A., Cleve-land, O.

PREPARING FOR  
THE CONFERENCE

May be No Settlement at the First Session.

## QUESTION OF CONCESSIONS.

The Miners Say They are Justified in Demanding the Full 1903 Wage Scale Because of Interstate Convention Resolution.

No further developments are expected in the Massillon district concerning the mining situation until after the joint conference here on July 6, for which both miners and operators are preparing. It is realized that the meeting is a very important one. The present prospects are that a definite agreement will not be reached at the first session of the conference.

President Peter Gorman, of the miners' union, says the miners will be justified in demanding the adoption of the 1903 wage scale, because of the resolution passed by the national miners' convention authorizing this as the basis in settlements for the miners. The state agreement also practically included this scale, it being called the 1904 scale, with an increase of 5.88 percent for mining and day labor work. The exact demands will be drawn up by a scale committee, which will be appointed by President Gorman at the miners' convention, which will be held on July 5.

While the operators have not said recently that they will refuse a settlement on the basis of the 1903 scale, their contention since April 1 has been that they are unable to pay the straight 1903 scale in the Massillon district. They have told the miners that if concessions were made the 1903 scale would be adopted. No circumstances have arisen during the past few weeks to change conditions here by which the operators can see their way clear to grant the full 1903 scale and still retain local conditions, rules and prices as they were last year.

Both the miners and operators hope an agreement can be reached at the conference. The season for active operations is approaching. Before the Massillon district conference is held other conferences will have been held in southeastern Ohio and the outcome there may have weight with the settlement of the wage scale in this district.

## THE O. N. G. CAMP.

Preparations Going On at Bolivar and Strasburg.

Columbus, June 27.—Assistant Quartermaster General Edward T. Miller is in Tuscarawas county, the site chosen for the summer maneuvers of the Ohio National Guard, to arrange terminal facilities and secure articles necessary for use there. He will conduct trials at Strasburg and Bolivar. Fourteen car loads of tentage and camp equipage will be sent from the state arsenal here.

The officers will need about 450 horses, which will be hired here, and an additional fifty teams will be needed. For these he will buy 72,000 pounds of oats, 70,000 pounds of hay and 70 tons of straw. He will also buy 90 cords of wood and arrange for the removal of 200 barrels of garbage each day from each of the two camps. He has also to arrange for water for 3,000 men at each camp. Probably the Strasburg city supply will be drawn on for that camp, but at Bolivar he will have to drive wells.

One hundred and fifty passenger cars will be required to transport the troops and four special trains will be needed for the artillery and cavalry. All ratios will be arranged for by the chief commissary of the division, Colonel F. M. Reitzel, of Warren.

Colonel Miller has drawn up the necessary forms for the signature of Governor Harris, by which the latter will succeed Governor Pattison in responsibility to the federal government for the property that the national guard holds and uses. It includes the ships Essex and Hawk, and is valued in the aggregate at \$1,500,000.

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## GRAYBILL—HODGSON.

A Marriage at West Brookfield Sunday Evening.

Miss Carrie F. Graybill, of East Greenville, and Mr. John T. Hodgson, of North Lawrence, were quietly married at the M. E. parsonage at West Brookfield Sunday evening by the Rev. William J. Williams. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Geneva Graybill, and the groom by his brother, Henry Hodgson. The young couple will take up their residence at North Lawrence.

## MISS KILWAY NOW

## MRS. KERRIGAN.

Marriage at St. Joseph's Church Wednesday

# Jacobs, the Tunnel Builder

Personal Side of a Man Who Has Worked Wonders Under Water and Land

Driver of Tubes Under Two Rivers and Below New York City Is Described as the King of Tunnel Engineers—Modest and Not Given to Much Speech, He Is a Master of Whatever He Has in Hand

CHARLES M. JACOBS found New York city located on an island. He bore a number of holes under the rivers that surround it, and today it is situated on an island no more. One can now walk dry shod from the Jersey shore to Gotham—that is, if those in charge of the completed tunnels will let him. In the not distant future he can go by rail from Jersey City to the middle of Manhattan. In a few years he can take a train in Chicago and never change cars until he lands in Brooklyn, having passed under the Hudson river, under the city of New York and under the East river in the journey. All this will have been made possible by Mr. Jacobs. When Napoleon wanted to march his army into Italy and some one objected that it would be impossible because of the Alps the little Corsican said, "crisply and swiftly, 'There shall be no Alps.' It is not related that Engineer Jacobs, when confronted by the problem of running a railroad from the west into the American metropolis, said, 'There shall be no North river.' He is not a man much given to speech. But he acted it if he did not say it.

Jacobs is a human ground mole. If he lives long enough he will have throught our chief city a system of subterranean and subaqueous passageways as thick as those of a real mole through a garden plot. Already he has six tunnels completed or under

Mr. Jacobs was born in England. At one time he did engineering work in India. Later he helped to construct the tunnel under the Thames river in London. He gained such a reputation as an engineer that he attracted the attention of Austin Corbin of New York, who was then dreaming of connecting New Jersey, New York and Brooklyn by tunnel and forming a great ship harbor at Montauk point. Jacobs was brought to New York to work out the plan. The result was a series of surveys that are now being substantially followed by the Pennsylvania. The difference is that the Pennsylvania has cut out the Montauk idea and is tunneling farther up the river than had been contemplated by Corbin, but in other ways the scheme is the same, even to the taking over of Corbin's old Long Island railway. The chief similarity of all lies in the fact that Charles M. Jacobs, the man who worked out the details of the Corbin plan, is now the engineer in charge of the Pennsylvania's improvements.

After coming to this country Mr. Jacobs was employed in several engineering projects, one of them an important enterprise in Brooklyn. He next drove the first subaqueous tunnel in the region of New York, a gas tunnel ten feet wide and eight feet high, under the East river from Astoria, N. Y., to New York city. At one point in this work an interval of very treach-

and stuffed them into the opening. As a last expedient a man was hoisted into position and held against the orifice to stop the flow of the water. It was by such resolute means that the work was carried forward.

At another time when the great river threatened to break the roof of the bore an intense heat was turned on to the mud, with the result that the whole mass was burned and hardened into a bricklike consistency. At still another stage a ledge of rock was encountered in the lower part of the tunnel, while the upper part of the bore was protected by nothing but the oozy and unstable soil. This obstacle was overcome by pushing out an apron, or roof, to shield the men while they blasted through the flintlike rock. To meet and prove equal to occasions such as these took a determined man.

This tube, which is known as the north trolley tunnel, was the first to be completed under the Hudson, and Charles M. Jacobs, who for over a score of years had planned for it and dreamed of it, had the proud privilege of being the first man to walk dry shod from Jersey to Manhattan. Few warriors have achieved greater victories.

**Unprecedented Speed in Tunnel Work.**

In constructing the twin tube, known as the south trolley tunnel, Mr. Jacobs invented a new method. It should be explained here that in driving these tubes great cylindrical shields are used of the exact size of the bore. These shields have a cutting edge in front and hinged doors in the forward bulkhead, through which the dirt is taken out and removed. The shield is driven forward by hydraulic power for a distance of two feet at each shove. Then a section of the tunnel wall, consisting of a ring of iron two feet wide, is bolted in behind the advancing shield. To overcome the great pressure of the mud and the immense weight of the river above, compressed air is used, sometimes amounting to forty pounds pressure, or nearly three atmospheres. The new feature introduced by Jacobs dispensed with taking out the dirt through the forward doors. In other words, he actually pushed the mud out of the way in the same manner that the soil is pushed aside by a stake driven into the earth. This method greatly facilitated the work. In portions of this second tunnel forty to fifty feet advance was made each day. Such a speed was unprecedented in tunnel work.

This invention practically revolutionized subaqueous tunneling. Before it was made soft mud was considered the most unpromising material through which to drive a tube. It rendered the work slow and dangerous. Now the peril is largely eliminated, and more rapid progress can be made than through any other sort of material. Under the new method Mr. Jacobs did not exactly go into a hole and pull the hole in after him, but he did go into a hole and push the hole on ahead of him.

These two trolley tunnels are now being driven under the streets of New York. Here again Jacobs has shown superiority over old methods. Instead of disturbing the surface and leaving the streets torn up, as was the case with the first subway, he is boring his way far beneath the surface of Sixth avenue, and those above unless they read of it do not even know what is going forward in the underworld.

**Bridge Built Under a River.**

But the greatest invention made by Mr. Jacobs is that in connection with the two tunnels he is driving under the Hudson for the Pennsylvania railroad. This is nothing less than a bridge made not over but under the river. It is necessitated by the fact that the soft mud or silt beneath the Hudson is not considered sufficiently stable to bear the great weight of railroad trains. In the case of the lighter trolleys it was different.

To overcome the new difficulty Jacobs contrived a system of iron screw pilings or piers to be sunk through the mud at the bottoms of the Pennsylvania tunnels and driven down until they rest on bedrock. These pilings will bear the weight of the tracks.

In addition to the work he is doing for the Pennsylvania this greatest of tunnel engineers is in charge of two more trolley tubes that are being driven for the Hudson company farther down the river.

A little while ago he was also called into consultation by Mayor McClellan to report on the condition of the two subway tunnels being driven from the Battery to Governors island under the mouth of the East river. To add to all his other duties, he is consulting engineer on the four Pennsylvania tubes being driven under the East river at a point higher up. In connection with these four tunnels it was recently reported, by the way, that a very serious difficulty had been encountered and that Mr. Jacobs had been sent to Europe to perfect plans for overcoming it. The only improbable part of the story is that Charles M. Jacobs would not go to Europe when he had a thing like that to face. He would remain on the ground and work out the problem for himself.

However that may be, it remains a fact that he is connected with the building of twelve subfluvial tunnels about New York besides a number of subways and underground railways through Manhattan island. What man in the world is in charge of a more stupendous or a more difficult work?

Despite the importance of his achievements and his plans, the public knows little concerning him. His name is not in "Who's Who" or in the encyclopedias. He is a modest man, who considers his work more important than his personality. He is so wrapped up in the things he has to do that he cares little as to what people think of him or even whether they think of him at all. Perhaps this is the highest test of his quality.

The story of the winning of that battle against natural forces is full of thrilling interest. At one time the river broke through the top of the tunnel. Bats of sand and everything else available were thrust into the hole. Finally the men took off their clothes

and stuffed them into the opening. As a last expedient a man was hoisted into position and held against the orifice to stop the flow of the water. It was by such resolute means that the work was carried forward.

At another time when the great river threatened to break the roof of the bore an intense heat was turned on to the mud, with the result that the whole mass was burned and hardened into a bricklike consistency. At still another stage a ledge of rock was encountered in the lower part of the tunnel, while the upper part of the bore was protected by nothing but the oozy and unstable soil. This obstacle was overcome by pushing out an apron, or roof, to shield the men while they blasted through the flintlike rock. To meet and prove equal to occasions such as these took a determined man.

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This invention practically revolutionized subaqueous tunneling. Before it was made soft mud was considered the most unpromising material through which to drive a tube. It rendered the work slow and dangerous. Now the peril is largely eliminated, and more rapid progress can be made than through any other sort of material. Under the new method Mr. Jacobs did not exactly go into a hole and pull the hole in after him, but he did go into a hole and push the hole on ahead of him.

These two trolley tunnels are now being driven under the streets of New York. Here again Jacobs has shown superiority over old methods. Instead of disturbing the surface and leaving the streets torn up, as was the case with the first subway, he is boring his way far beneath the surface of Sixth avenue, and those above unless they read of it do not even know what is going forward in the underworld.

**Bridge Built Under a River.**

But the greatest invention made by Mr. Jacobs is that in connection with the two tunnels he is driving under the Hudson for the Pennsylvania railroad. This is nothing less than a bridge made not over but under the river. It is necessitated by the fact that the soft mud or silt beneath the Hudson is not considered sufficiently stable to bear the great weight of railroad trains. In the case of the lighter trolleys it was different.

To overcome the new difficulty Jacobs contrived a system of iron screw pilings or piers to be sunk through the mud at the bottoms of the Pennsylvania tunnels and driven down until they rest on bedrock. These pilings will bear the weight of the tracks.

In addition to the work he is doing for the Pennsylvania this greatest of tunnel engineers is in charge of two more trolley tubes that are being driven for the Hudson company farther down the river.

A little while ago he was also called into consultation by Mayor McClellan to report on the condition of the two subway tunnels being driven from the Battery to Governors island under the mouth of the East river. To add to all his other duties, he is consulting engineer on the four Pennsylvania tubes being driven under the East river at a point higher up. In connection with these four tunnels it was recently reported, by the way, that a very serious difficulty had been encountered and that Mr. Jacobs had been sent to Europe to perfect plans for overcoming it. The only improbable part of the story is that Charles M. Jacobs would not go to Europe when he had a thing like that to face. He would remain on the ground and work out the problem for himself.

However that may be, it remains a fact that he is connected with the building of twelve subfluvial tunnels about New York besides a number of subways and underground railways through Manhattan island. What man in the world is in charge of a more stupendous or a more difficult work?

Despite the importance of his achievements and his plans, the public knows little concerning him. His name is not in "Who's Who" or in the encyclopedias. He is a modest man, who considers his work more important than his personality. He is so wrapped up in the things he has to do that he cares little as to what people think of him or even whether they think of him at all. Perhaps this is the highest test of his quality.

The story of the winning of that battle against natural forces is full of thrilling interest. At one time the river broke through the top of the tunnel. Bats of sand and everything else available were thrust into the hole. Finally the men took off their clothes

and stuffed them into the opening. As a last expedient a man was hoisted into position and held against the orifice to stop the flow of the water. It was by such resolute means that the work was carried forward.

At another time when the great river threatened to break the roof of the bore an intense heat was turned on to the mud, with the result that the whole mass was burned and hardened into a bricklike consistency. At still another stage a ledge of rock was encountered in the lower part of the tunnel, while the upper part of the bore was protected by nothing but the oozy and unstable soil. This obstacle was overcome by pushing out an apron, or roof, to shield the men while they blasted through the flintlike rock. To meet and prove equal to occasions such as these took a determined man.

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**It Is the Father of Contemporary American Drama.**

No problem is more fascinating to the student of Elizabethan drama than the attempt to trace its splendid achievement to its earliest sources. The quest leads one back to primitive folk plays, to secular improvisations and mediaeval renderings of sacred story, and all study of perfected types shows clearly here and there the determinate influence of these first attempts.

It is odd that no one has undertaken

a similar investigation of our American drama, a species of art so distinctive from drama proper that we are not only justified in seeking, but are compelled to seek a partially different origin.

The material drawn from American life, developed by

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Though we can hardly be said to

have evolved new species, we have given such marked coloring to existing types of comedy that we may fairly claim the credit of creating new varieties. The local color play, the melodrama, the comic opera, flourishes as strictly national productions upon our soil, different being perhaps more firmly established in the case of the first two than of the others. In all, motif, plot, characterization, setting, show unmistakably the influence of the great prototype already suggested.

Circles and circles of unrelated action, swift galloping from one to another lest the audience should have time to think, the ruling out of cause and effect in order that something, no matter what, may happen every minute—do not our plots betray their origin in the planning of a circus day?

I venture to affirm that in no other country can legs wriggle so swiftly, or a hand move so nimbly. The local color play, the melodrama, the comic opera, flourish as strictly national productions upon our soil, different being perhaps more firmly established in the case of the first two than of the others. In all, motif, plot, characterization, setting, show unmistakably the influence of the great prototype already suggested.

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## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

37 North Eric St. - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.

Daily Founded in 1887.

Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls:

Editorial Room Both Phones No. 60

Business Office Both Phones No. 85

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHICAGO

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1908

Hope for a bright future in the Philippines is indicated in the fact that the public schools in the islands opened last week with an attendance estimated at half a million. Governor Ide dedicated the new high school at Lucena, Province of Tayabas, and in his address wisely advised the people to educate their children. The future of the islands, he said, depended on the way the rising generation met its responsibilities, and that education best fitted them for the duties they would be called to assume.

Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, in his address to the Catholic Total Abstinence Society in Chicago recently, suggested a remedy for the liquor habit which sounds both simple and reasonable. "There are many remedies named for the liquor cure," said Dr. McLaughlin, "but my experience is that good food and good cooking is the one remedy. All your girls should learn all the cooking they can at home and then attend cooking school. Poor cooking has sent many a man to the saloon, because he feels that he needs a stimulant. He would not need it if his food was proper and properly cooked."

## THE WHISTLING NUISANCE.

At least thirty years ago, if not forty, locomotive whistling became a great nuisance in Boston, and after the usual amount of annoyance, complaint and agitation it was quite effectually suppressed. This same problem is still troubling many communities, Massillon included, and it is a pleasure to record the result which followed a petition from the people of Duxbury, Quincy, Leominster and Hingham, Mass., asking the Massachusetts state railroad commissioners to stop the whistling of locomotives.

The commission granted the petition without a protest and the railroad company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, made no objection. The Railroad Gazette in commenting upon the matter says that to continue the general use of the whistle is to perpetuate a custom suitable only for wild and thinly settled countries where trains are few and noise is appreciated as a relief from the everlasting silence. A bell gives ample warning to careful horsemen and to the great majority of the careless. The small number who are so heedless that they do not collect their thoughts until they get within ten feet of the track will, in a majority of cases, continue their heedless course in spite of a whistle and then swear that the whistle was not sounded. At all events these have few rights as compared with the thousands of more sensitive and sensible people whom the whistles disturb.

Some states have approved, by statute, the principle that every wayfarer approaching a railroad should stop, look and listen; and to persons who carry out this reasonable rule, or even half carry it out, the bell is a more than sufficient warning.

As for the yard engineer, experience has shown that in the matter of whistling he must be ruled by an authority other than his own judgment, and if the yard whistling becomes excessive the railroad company should be notified. A healthy man switching cars and a nervous citizen trying to sleep are in such different mental states that they will never see alike, but the law in most cases is on the side of the nervous citizen.

## THE SENATE'S OPPORTUNITY.

The immigration bill which passed the House Monday deserves the careful consideration of the Senate when returned for concurrence in the amendments made by the lower branch. The bill is so emasculated by the efforts of representatives with large foreign colonies in their districts that it fails to provide any restriction in the very lines most important and necessary.

The two excellent paragraphs, one providing for an educational test and the other for a poll tax of five dollars, were eliminated. The provision in the present law for a head tax of two dollars was not disturbed. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the increased head tax would tend largely to restrict the vicious activities of the steamship companies and labor agents who, for the most part, pass the tax for the privilege of importing cheap labor and of adding to the steerage.

age receipts of the companies. Mr. Littauer and Mr. Goldfogle, of New York, made vigorous speeches against the recent Russian atrocities against the Jews and the latter introduced the following amendment, which was adopted without division:

An immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, or for an offense of a political character or persecution involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief, shall not be deported because of want of means or the probability of his being unable to earn a livelihood.

Every American deplores the cruelty and barbarism of Russian anti-semitism, and is proud that this country is looked upon as a land free from religious persecution with all its horrors. None the less, this amendment is as unwise as possible, and the Senate should never concur in a measure so well calculated to lend aid to fraud of all description, to inundate the country with the poorest class of Russian Jews, for which it is expressly designed. America does not wish to bar its doors to the unfortunate of this persecution, but deliberately to foist upon us those immigrants who do not show a capability for earning their own livelihood and cannot fulfill the absurdly small property requirements, is neither charity nor common sense. Our duty to the cause of humanity does not demand that we shall forget our own so obvious interests, nor are we required to sacrifice Americans to a sentimentality which in the long run will prove as costly as it is spectacular. If an immigrant is capable of becoming a self-supporting American citizen, of adding a unit to our real national life, social and economic, he is welcome with all the good will in the world. If he cannot, he is a luxury that we are not able to afford. It will be argued that as our country was colonized by religious refugees, we should not refuse sanctuary to those of today; the obvious answer to this is, men of brain, brawn and conscience, as were our first settlers, are just what we want, and such men will not sneak into the land under the cover of the inexcusable measures of some of our shortsighted legislators.

When the Senate takes up this amendment, there is just one thing to be considered. Can we, in justice to ourselves, afford to open the door any wider? There should be no doubt as to the answer.

## MUST SERVE TIME.

Toledo Ice Men Will Go to the Workhouse Today.

Toledo, O., June 27.—The ice dealers still occupy quarters in the jail. Notwithstanding the somewhat current report that the men will never see the workhouse it can be positively stated that they will serve time. It is not thought that all the time or all the fines will be imposed unless some one of the dealers should refuse to come to terms, which is improbable, but it is certain that each one will get a taste of prison life.

The idea of the court is to let them all remain there for a short time, possibly as long as a month. Then the argument for modification will be heard and the men released, provided, of course, they do as the court suggested and refund all the money taken from their customers by the increase of prices.

It is probable that the fines will be apportioned by the court, who will consider the standing of each individual. The ice men have been transacting their business from the jail, it to which their employees have been admitted. There was also a meeting of all the attorneys for the defense Tuesday afternoon, but nothing of its nature could be learned.

The delay in taking the convicted men to the workhouse was caused by the time necessary to make the journal entry. This must be signed by all the attorneys for the defense and then from it the clerk makes his commitment papers. The securing of the signatures and other details has taken all day and the indications are that the men will be taken there today.

President O'Neill, of the Teamsters' Union, who is handling a strike against the Schuler Company, charged the imprisoned ice men with trying to precipitate a general strike out of revenge. He said that the Hygeia people tried to deliver ice for the Schuler's for the avowed purpose of getting their men on strike.

LYING 'NEATH A TREE.

Bridgeport Citizens Thought Wayfarer was Paralyzed.

Upon complaint being made by residents of Bridgeport, north of the city, that a man was lying under a tree apparently paralyzed, Chief Erie went to the place and brought Hiram Baring, of McDonaldsville, to the city Wednesday afternoon and placed him in the jail to rest. A physician was called, who did not think Haring was paralyzed. It is thought he had been drinking heavily. He was brought to the city on a stretcher. His condition will be watched and an effort made to communicate with relatives.

## IN MEMORY OF THE DECEASED

K. of P. Memorial Services Were Held Sunday.

## ADDRESS BY REV. V. W. WAGAR.

The Graves of Deceased Members Were Decorated Sunday Morning — Memorial Exercises Were Held in the Massillon Cemetery.

The memory of deceased brethren was revered and the glories of Pythianism were extolled by members of the Pythian order in Massillon Sunday. The graves of departed members were decorated, odes were sung, prayers were offered and addresses were made commemorating the many bright characters in the order's history.

The exercises were taken part in by Enterprise Company of the Uniformed Rank, Perry and Stark lodges and the Rathbone Sisters. A committee from Perry and Stark lodges decorated the graves of deceased members Sunday morning. The annual exercises were held in the Massillon cemetery in the afternoon.

At 3 o'clock the Rathbone Sisters boarded cars in front of the Pythian castle and were taken to the cemetery. At the same time the members of Enterprise Company and of Perry and Stark lodges formed in line of march and proceeded to the cemetery on foot. A drum corps headed the procession.

Arriving at the cemetery, the members of all the orders and many friends gathered about the grave of the late Manias Harrold, the member who last passed to his reward. Here the ritualistic and eulogistic services were held, after which special cars brought the members back to the city.

The Buckeye quartette opened the memorial services and sang several selections during the exercises. Thomas Kay had charge of the ritualistic exercises. He recited the memorial poem of the ritual. The Rev. V. W. Wagar delivered the annual address.

The Rev. Mr. Wagar spoke of the principles of the order and drew lessons from the order's motto, "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence." He recalled the friendship that existed between Damon and Pythias, the charity that has bound members together since the founding of the order and the benevolence that appeals to each member day by day.

In token of the memory of each deceased member of all the orders, a sprig of ivy was placed upon the grave of the late Manias Harrold by each member during the services. The Buckeye quartette closed the exercises with an ode.

The deceased members buried in the Massillon cemetery are: Charles Wentzel, John Lee, J. B. Wendling, Louis Steilke, J. B. Thompson, Isaac Ulman, H. J. Reckard, W. C. Earl, Henry Huber, A. V. Preyer, John Coleman, William C. Poe, W. C. Russell, William Schworm, R. Phillips, Joseph Donley, John Bell, T. Ackerley, Frank Lape, Joseph Bidler, J. C. F. Putman, James Kerstetter, C. A. Kridler, James Doxsee and Manias Harrold.

Those buried in St. Joseph's cemetery are: Otto Bernard, J. Grever, Joseph Carnes, Conrad Miller and Thomas McGuire.

West Brookfield cemetery: Thomas Myers and A. H. Jones.

Canton cemetery: L. S. Buttermore and George Lichtenwalter.

Akron: Jacob Whiler; Cleveland, Louis Schimke; Pittsburgh, Daniel Rodgers; Valley Junction, C. W. Friend; Youngstown Hill, James Hall; Dalton, A. H. Owens.

## OMNIBUS BILL PASSED.

Ohio Cities Will Receive Government Aid for Buildings.

Washington, June 26.—(By Associated Press.) The omnibus public building bill was passed by the House today, one hour being consumed in its reading and consideration. The following is the list of Ohio cities benefited by the passage of the bill: Warren \$30,000, Columbus \$100,000, Toledo \$10,000, Springfield \$30,000, Hamilton \$100,000, Youngstown \$100,000, Lancaster \$75,000, Greenville \$35,000, Marietta \$100,000, Marion \$75,000, Newark \$90,000, Ashtabula \$15,000, Delaware \$10,000.

## PEACE IN CEBU.

Last of Pulajane Leaders Have Surrendered.

Manila, June 26.—(By Associated Press.) The last of the Pulajane leaders on the island of Cebu have surrendered to the constabulary.

## AUDIENCE MUCH PLEASED

The Rev. E. J. Craft in an Entertainment at Canton.

From the Canton Repository: The Rev. E. J. Craft, of Massillon, an advanced pupil of Harold Hutchins, was the only performer in the second recital of a series of two given Friday evening by Mr. Hutchins' pupils in Klein & Heffelman's hall. The Rev. Mr. Craft was almost unable to appear on account of an attack of tonsilitis, but he went through the entire programme with the exception of two numbers requiring a great deal of vocalization. The audience was much pleased and evidenced its pleasure in general rounds of applause. The programme was as follows: "Absent," by Metcalf; "At Parting," Rogers; "They That Saw in Tears," Hush; reading, "The Hypochondriac"; "Loch Lomond"; reading, "The Raven"; "Hybris the Cretan," Schumann; reading, "Henry and Richard in the Tower"; "The Two Grenadiers," Schumann.

## REHEARSING FOR THE EISTEDDFOD

The Amphon Choral Society Will Enter the Contest.

## A REHEARSAL THIS EVENING.

The First M. E. Church Choir Will Also Compete in the Congregational Choir Contest—Some Famous Choral Societies.

Under the direction of William Simpson, the Amphon Choral Society is preparing music which will be sung at the Stark county eisteddfod at Canton on July 4. The success of the chorus last year has stirred the singers of Massillon to renewed energy.

The chorus will meet tonight at 7:30 in the Amphon hall for rehearsal. Mr. Simpson says it is imperative that all members be present and that they be at the hall on time. Only ten days remain before the contest. The mixed choruses will be rehearsed this evening.

Mixed choruses from Martins Ferry, Pittsburgh, Braddock, Pa., Utica, N. Y., Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Alliance and Massillon will take part. Each chorus must number at least one hundred voices to be in the prize winning contest.

Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be held. The congregational choir competition will take place in the morning. The ladies' chorus competition will be held during the early part of the afternoon, and the male chorus competition late in the afternoon. The mixed choruses will compete in the evening. The eisteddfod will be brought to a close with the singing of "America" by the audience and all singers.

The First M. E. church choir of Massillon, also under the direction of Mr. Simpson, will enter the competition of congregational choirs. This will compete with choirs from South Sharon, Pa., Follensbee, W. Va., Alliance, Homestead, Pa., Martins Ferry and Bridgeport.

The Fourth of July will be the greatest musical day of the year in the county. The Hon. Anthony Howells, of Massillon, is president of the eisteddfod company.

## THE THISTLE MUST GO.

Results of Experiments at University of Wisconsin.

Kenosha, Wis., June 25.—According to the showing made from extensive experiments under the supervision of the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin sulphate of iron, sprinkled over the growing crops of farms in this vicinity will prove to be the farmers' salvation from the destructive effects of the greatest pest of agriculture, the Canadian thistle and wild mustard. The university scientists have striven for years to eradicate the evils without demonstrated success and it has been estimated that the increase in value of land, without the thistle and mustard, would average twenty-five dollars an acre. The importation of a spraying machine from Germany has made it possible to spray an acre of land at a net cost of fifty cents. Professor Moore, of the university, it is claimed, demonstrated in southern Wisconsin that sulphate of iron is the most corrective method yet devised, and it is believed that the continued experiments will further demonstrate its usefulness in agriculture.

Summer tourist B. & O. very low round trip fares. Consult agents address, M. G. Correll, D. P. A., Cleve-land, O.

## PREPARING FOR

THE CONFERENCE

May be No Settlement at the First Session.

## QUESTION OF CONCESSIONS.

The Miners Say They are Justified in Demanding the Full 1903 Wage Scale Because of Interstate Convention Resolution.

No further developments are expected in the Massillon district concerning the mining situation until after the joint conference here on July 6, for which both miners and operators are preparing. It is realized that the meeting is a very important one. The present prospects are that a definite agreement will not be reached at the first session of the conference.

President Peter Gorman, of the miners' union, says the miners will be justified in demanding the adoption of the 1903 wage scale, because of the resolution passed by the national miners' convention authorizing this as the basis in settlements for the miners. The state agreement also practically included this scale, it being called the 1904 scale, with an increase of 5.88 percent for mining and day labor work. The exact demands will be drawn up by a scale committee, which will be appointed by President Gorman at the miners' convention, which will be held on July 5.

While the operators have not said recently that they will refuse a settlement on the basis of the 1903 scale, their contention since April 1 has been that they are unable to pay the straight 1903 scale in the Massillon district. They have told the miners that if concessions were made the 1903 scale would be adopted. No circumstances have arisen during the past few weeks to change conditions here by which the operators can see their way clear to grant the full 1903 scale and still retain local conditions, rules and prices as they were last year. Both the miners and operators hope an agreement can be reached at the conference. The season for active operations is approaching. Before the Massillon district conference is held other conferences will be held in southeastern Ohio and the outcome there may have weight with the settlement of the wage scale in this district.

Bailes had been boarding at the home of Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dagey, and had been paying marked attention to the daughter, who, although married, has been separated from her husband, Edward White, for the past two years. Bailes' attentions had not been encouraged by Mrs. White, and Saturday evening she ordered him from the house. He returned Sunday morning, and the pair had some words. She again told him that she was a married woman and could not accept his attentions. "Well, if I can't have you, nobody else shall," said he as he pulled a 38 caliber revolver from his pocket and shot at her. The ball entered just below the left ear, passing through her head and coming out under the left eye. Immediately after firing the shot he pressed the revolver to his right temple and put a bullet into his brain. Mrs. White is not fatally injured.

Bailes was an electrician by occupation and of late had been employed at the Home Brewing Company plant, installing wires and equipment. He is a son of John Bailes, living in Navarre, and has two sisters in Canton, Mrs. Samuel Little, of Marion street, and Mrs. Edith Frey, of Housel street, and one brother, Jesse Bailes, of Crystal Spring. The funeral services will take place from the Frey residence Tuesday morning and the body will be taken to Navarre for interment.

## A NEW MINERS' UNION.

West Virginia Men Will Break Away from U. M. W. of A.

Charleston, W. Va., June 27.—A movement has been started to organize the "Independent Mine Workers of West Virginia." The purpose stated is to fix a wage scale, to pay benefits, etc., in Ohio, Marshall, Brooke and Hancock counties, which constitute the "Panhandle" section of the state. The association has obtained a charter.

## THREE FATALLY INJURED.

Wagon Struck by Train on the Ohio Central.

Bellefontaine, O., June 27.—(By Associated Press.) John Burke wife and baby traveling by wagon from Indiana to Bucyrus, O., were struck by an Ohio Central train west of here today and all were fatally injured.

## PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Leaders Meet Today for a Conference.

St. Louis June 27.—(By Associated Press.) The People's party leaders met here

# Jacobs, the Tunnel Builder

Personal Side of a Man Who Has Worked Wonders Under Water and Land

Driver of Tubes Under Two Rivers and Below New York City Is Described as the King of Tunnel Engineers—Modest and Not Given to Much Speech, He is a Master of Whatever He Has in Hand

CHARLES M. JACOBS found New York city located on an island. He bored a number of holes under the rivers that surround it, and today it is situated on an island no more. One can now walk dry shod from the Jersey shore to Gotham—that is, if those in charge of the completed tunnels will let him. In the not distant future he can go by rail from Jersey City to the middle of Manhattan. In a few years he can take train in Chicago and never change cars until he lands in Brooklyn, having passed under the Hudson river, under the city of New York and under the East river in the journey. All this will have been made possible by Mr. Jacobs. When Napoleon wanted to march his army into Italy and some one objected that it would be impossible because of the Alps the little Corsican said crisply and swiftly, "There shall be no Alps." It is not related that Engineer Jacobs, when confronted by the problem of running a railroad from the west into the American metropolis, said, "There shall be no North river." He is not a man much given to speech. But he acted if he did not say it.

Jacobs is a human ground mole. If he lives long enough he will have through our chief city a system of subterranean and subaqueous passageways as thick as those of a real mole through a garden plot. Already he has six tunnels completed or under

construction. Mr. Jacobs was born in England. At one time he did engineering work in India. Later he helped to construct the tunnel under the Thames river in London. He gained such a reputation as an engineer that he attracted the attention of Austin Corbin of New York, who was then dreaming of connecting New Jersey, New York and Brooklyn by tunnel and forming a great ship harbor at Montauk point. Jacobs was brought to New York to work out the plan. The result was a series of surveys that are now being substantially followed by the Pennsylvania. The difference is that the Pennsylvania has cut out the Montauk idea and is tunneling farther up the river than had been contemplated by Corbin, but in other ways the scheme is the same, even to the taking over of Corbin's old Long Island railway. The chief similarity of all lies in the fact that Charles M. Jacobs, the man who worked out the details of the Corbin plan, is now the engineer in charge of the Pennsylvania's improvements.

After coming to this country Mr. Jacobs was employed in several engineering projects, one of them an important enterprise in Brooklyn. He next drove the first subaqueous tunnel in the region of New York, a gas tunnel ten feet wide and eight feet high, under the East river from Astoria, N. Y., to New York city. At one point in this work an interval of very treacherous silt was encountered which threatened the entire enterprise. By prompt action and superior generalship, however, Mr. Jacobs succeeded in overcoming the difficulty. In driving this tube work was begun simultaneously from both shores, the two bores meeting under the middle of the river. In this type of engineering a very slight error at the beginning is multiplied many fold at the end. But so accurate had been the plans in the gas tunnel that the tubes met with a variation so slight as to be negligible.

Bridge Built Under a River.

But the greatest invention made by Mr. Jacobs is that in connection with the two tunnels he is driving under the Hudson for the Pennsylvania railroad. This is nothing less than a bridge made not over but under the river. It is necessitated by the fact that the soft mud or silt beneath the Hudson is not considered sufficiently stable to bear the great weight of railroad trains. In the case of the lighter trolleys it was different.

Dundee Advertiser.

To overcome the new difficulty Jacobs contrived a system of iron screw pilings or piers to be sunk through the mud at the bottoms of the Pennsylvania tunnels and driven down until they rest on bedrock. These pilings will bear the weight of the tracks.

In addition to the work he is doing for the Pennsylvania this greatest of tunnel engineers is in charge of two more trolley tubes that are being driven for the Hudson company farther down the river.

A little while ago he was also called into consultation by Mayor McClellan to report on the condition of the two subway tunnels being driven from the Battery to Governors Island under the mouth of the East river. To add to all his other duties, he is consulting engineer on the four Pennsylvania tubes being driven under the East river at a point higher up. In connection with these four tunnels it was recently reported, by the way, that a very serious difficulty had been encountered and that Mr. Jacobs had been sent to Europe to perfect plans for overcoming it. The only improbable part of the story is that Charles M. Jacobs would not go to Europe when he had a thing like that to face. He would remain on the ground and work out the problem for himself. However that may be, it remains a fact that he is connected with the building of twelve subfluvial tunnels about New York besides a number of subways and underground railways through Manhattan island. What man in the world is in charge of a more stupendous or a more difficult work?

Despite the importance of his achievements and his plans, the public knows little concerning him. His name is not in "Who's Who" or in the encyclopedias. He is a modest man, who considers his work more important than his personality. He is so wrapped up in the things he has to do that he cares little as to what people think of him or even whether they think of him at all. Perhaps this is the highest test of his quality. J. A. EDGERTON.

The story of the winning of that battle against natural forces is full of thrilling interest. At one time the river broke through the top of the tunnel. Bags of sand and everything else available were thrust into the hole. Finally the men took off their clothes

and stuffed them into the opening. As a last expedient a man was hoisted into position and held against the orifice to stop the flow of the water. It was by such resolute means that the work was carried forward.

At another time when the great river threatened to break the roof of the bore an intense heat was turned on to the mud, with the result that the whole mass was burned and hardened into a bricklike consistency. At still another stage a ledge of rock was encountered in the lower part of the tunnel, while the upper part of the bore was protected by nothing but the oozy and unstable silt. This obstacle was overcome by pushing out an apron, or roof, to shield the men while they blasted through the flintlike rock. To meet and prove equal to occasions such as these took a determined man.

Unprecedented Speed in Tunnel Work.

In constructing the twin tube, known as the south trolley tunnel, Mr. Jacobs invented a new method. It should be explained here that in driving these tubes great cylindrical shields are used of the exact size of the bore. These shields have a cutting edge in front and hinged doors in the forward bulkhead, through which the dirt is taken out and removed. The shield is driven forward by hydraulic power for a distance of two feet at each shove. Then a section of the tunnel wall, consisting of a ring of iron two feet wide, is bolted in behind the advancing shield. To overcome the great pressure of the mud and the immense weight of the river above, compressed air is used, sometimes amounting to forty pounds pressure, or nearly three atmospheres.

The new feature introduced by Jacobs dispensed with taking out the dirt through the forward doors. In other words, he actually pushed the mud out of the way in the same manner that the soil is pushed aside by a stake driven into the earth. This method greatly facilitated the work. In portions of this second tunnel forty to fifty feet advance was made each day. Such speed was unprecedented in tunnel work.

This invention practically revolutionized subaqueous tunneling. Before it was made soft mud was considered the most unpromising material through which to drive a tube. It rendered the work slow and dangerous. Now the peril is largely eliminated, and more rapid progress can be made than through any other sort of material.

Under the new method Mr. Jacobs did not exactly go into a hole and pull the hole in after him, but he did go into a hole and push the hole on ahead of tunnel work.

Ways of Scotch Justice.

One often hears comments passed upon the administration of the law by local magistrates, but while it may sometimes leave a little to be desired it is not so glaringly crude as it often was in earlier times.

It is on record that the Montrose baile, after hearing the evidence in a breach of the peace case, fined both the accused and all the witnesses "half a croon."

The witnesses naturally resented this decision, but the baile, with his mind made up, refused to budge from the position he had taken up and defended it with the remark:

"It dinna matter; he had nae business there. Half a croon apairce."

The same baile was trying another case in which a difficulty arose regarding the nonappearance of a witness.

The court was informed that the witness was defunct. The magistrate, who was a self made and highly successful business man and who had gained elevation to the bench solely on account of his command of "siller," had never heard that particular form applied to death and, thinking it was a legal phrase, called out in commanding tones, "Bring forward the defunct!" which brought down the house.

Dundee Advertiser.

Vamp Horns.

"This is a vamp horn," said the antiquary. "The price is \$10."

The horn, very old and weather beaten, was over six feet long—long and straight, like a coaching horn.

"What was it used for?" the reporter asked.

"It was used to call the people to church on Sunday mornings," said the antiquary. "In the olden times church bells weren't as common as they are today. They were so expensive that only the richest churches could afford them. The poorer churches used vamp horns instead."

"Every Sunday morning the sexton of the average poor church 200 years ago stood on the church porch with a six foot vamp horn at his lips summoning the people to worship with horns blares."

"There are about two dozen vamp horns floating about the country. Their ecclesiastical connection makes them valuable to antiquaries."

A Worm That Chews Iron.

Some years ago the engineers employed on the railway at Ilagan, in Germany, were puzzled by accidents which always occurred at the same place. The government sent a commission to the spot. It was not, however, until six months had elapsed that the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded as if by acid to the extent of over a hundred yards. The rail was taken up and broken, when it was found to be literally honeycombed by a thin, threadlike gray worm.

The worm was about two centimeters in length and about the size of a small knitting needle. On the head are two little sacs or glands, filled with a most powerful corrosive secretion, which is ejected every ten minutes when the insect is lying undisturbed. This liquid when squirted upon iron renders that metal soft and spongy and of the color of rust, when it is easily and greedily eaten by the little insect.—London Engineering.

THE C. & B.

It Is the Father of Contemporary American Drama.

THE MACHINIST.

His Work Range From a Needle to a Battleship.

No problem is more fascinating to the student of Elizabethan drama than the attempt to trace its splendid achievement to its earliest sources. The quest leads one back to primitive folk plays, to secular improvisations and mediaeval renderings of sacred story, and all study of perfected types shows clearly here and there the determinate influence of these first attempts.

It is odd that no one has undertaken a similar investigation of our American drama, a species of art so distinctive from drama proper that we are not only justified in seeking, but are compelled to seek a partially different origin. The material drawn from American life, developed by American talent and appealing to American audiences has peculiar characteristics pointing irresistibly in conception, development and execution to our first artistic achievement, the American circus, and inquiry as to origins takes us back to our own—shall I say mediaeval?—days, when P. T. Barnum was perfecting the entertainment that was to burst upon the eyes of an astonished world.

Though we can hardly be said to have evolved new species, we have given such marked coloring to existing types of comedy that we may fairly claim the credit of creating new varieties. The local color play, the society play, the melodrama, the comic opera, flourish as strictly national productions upon our soil, differing perhaps more firmly established in the case of the first two than of the others. In all, motif, plot, characterization, setting, show unmistakably the influence of the great prototype already suggested.

Circles and circles of unrelated action, swift galloping from one to another lest the audience should have time to think, the ruling out of cause and effect in order that something, no matter what, may happen every minute—do not our plots betray their origin in the planning of a circus day? I venture to affirm that in no other country can legs wriggle so swiftly, country the swinging and leaping of the trapeze performer so alertly and firmly on. I would pit our confectionists and our hoop jumpers against those of all other lands. With equal firmness I assert that in no other drama does action follow so swiftly, so unconnected, as in our own.—Scribner's.

In case the picture is badly cracked as little water as possible should be used, as it is apt to ooze under the paint and do some injury.

Many oil paintings are injured by the dampness from the walls on which they are hung. The dampness is apt to cause the canvas to decay, and there are few canvases made to resist its attacks. To prevent this particular form of decay the back of the canvas should be painted when perfectly dry with white lead.

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Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood. It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder trouble were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cure, the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles.

You may have a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

One lot of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, one-half ounce, costs \$1.00.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay Alley \$3.00.

JAMES R. DUNN, Operas Block over Hawvers.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. an

from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

Mrs. Orpha Smith OPENED A

General Repair

Shop.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

Bicycles, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Gas Mantles, Globes, Chandeliers, Brackets.

Work Prompt and Guaranteed.

22½ W. Main Street.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Keeps the hair soft, shiny, and full. Hair to its youthful vigor. Curbs scalp diseases and hair falling. Good and strong. Brings out the natural color.

Tickets ready over L. S. & M. S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

APPLICATION FOR PARDON

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of Ohio State Board of Pardons an application will be made for the pardon of William Henderson, convicted at the January term, 1903, of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, of the crime of second degree murder and sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio State Penitentiary for the period of life.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON.

The Imported Percheron Stallion

Arpenteur, No. 53137, Will make the season of 1906 at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, Ohio.

Arpenteur (53137), sired by Solomon 43332, dam Mica 40090, is a jet black, four years old, stands 17 hands high and will weigh 1900 lbs. when in condition. He was imported from France by Bell Bros. in 1904 and is a typical draft horse.

TERMS: \$15.00 to insure a colt 10 days old.

L. S. RUDY, Dalton, O. Ind. Phone, 2 rings on 10.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S., Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.

Office, East Livery Barn, 15 and 17 Canal St., Massillon, O. Both phones 77.

# MAKES WAR ON FINE FEATHERS

Canton Pastor Believes in  
"the Simple Life."

## PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES.

In Every Garment He Wears He  
Portrays His Adherence to  
His Doctrine—Doesn't Wear a  
Necktie and Calls Churches  
Fashion Plates.

That the man who carries a gold  
watch or the woman who wears a hat  
decked with flowers and other ornamental  
superfluities is not a true  
christian in the light of Biblical  
teachings is the doctrine taught by a  
Canton divine to his flock, says the  
Canton Repository.

These are but few specific instances  
of the "worldly pride" against which  
the Rev. William H. Williams, pastor  
of Wesleyan Methodist church, of East  
South street, with his fifty followers,  
is training his guns. They are standing  
as a bulwark against what they  
term the superfluities of the present  
age.

In every garment that the Rev. Williams  
wears he proclaims his adherence  
to that doctrine. His week day attire  
is a light, flimsy, black coat and trousers  
of plain make. The necktie is  
missing from his collar. In his vest  
pocket he carries a silver watch. For  
a chain he substitutes a black cord.  
His entire makeup is the very personification  
of simplicity.

With eloquence and a deep earnestness  
he explains his startling doctrine.  
To illustrate he tells the story of the  
gold watch:

"The workingmen buy watches. That  
they need them can not be disputed;  
they are necessities. The jeweler lays  
out on the counter a movement, the  
thing in a watch that counts most.  
This movement may be bought in a  
silver or gold case. The gold case is  
the costlier, still it has no advantages over  
the silver one at its side, except that it  
is nicer to display. The gold case is  
bought, and the purchaser has fallen a  
victim to his pride.

"The Bible teaches us that gold and  
costly garments should not be worn.  
Then again the earnings that have  
been squandered in this attempt of the  
lowly to ape the rich should have been  
used to extend the kingdom of God.  
To be a true christian we must be humble;  
otherwise we live contrary to the  
Scriptures."

Simplicity in dress must be coupled  
with the same simplicity in the home,  
in the opinion of this pastor. Decorative  
and ornamental articles in the  
household such as pretty doilies and  
brio-a-brac and countless other things  
that are found in the average home  
have been banished by his parishioners  
in their desire to live in conformity  
with his teachings. But one woman  
among his followers, according to the  
pastor, has failed to remove all the  
flowers from her headgear.

The Rev. Mr. Williams decries what  
he terms the utter disregard of  
churches in general, even those in the  
country districts, to lift their hands  
against fashion and cry out against  
worldly pride. The city church on  
Sundays, he declares, is but a "fashion  
plate," and he couples this statement  
with a story of his early experience.

"I sat like the great mass of the  
world in a beautiful edifice, where  
worshippers came in their silks and  
satins. Soon I was overwhelmed with  
a desire to dress like them. My mother  
no longer could laund my shirts.  
I had a half dozen ties and I oftentimes  
debated as to which I should wear.  
My whole being was a desire to dress.  
This but shows how the church teaches  
the young man to drift."

The Rev. Mr. Williams says he realizes  
that he stands with a very small  
minority in his beliefs; still, he  
remarks, a man shows his real courage  
when he flies his colors despite the  
sentiments of the great bulk of mankind.  
That the day will come when all these  
so-called evils will be cut out and the  
world is righteous is not only a hope  
with him, but he believes that era is  
certain beyond a doubt.

The Rev. Mr. Williams is a man of  
middle age and wears a flowing black  
beard. He has spent much of his life  
in Youngstown. His stay in Canton  
has covered a little over a year. He  
lives with his family in the church  
building in East South street.

### Public Sale.

The household goods of Mrs. C. M.  
Horst, deceased, will be sold on the  
premises, 25 Wooster street, Massillon  
O., on Saturday, June 30, consisting  
of sewing machine, organ, sideboard  
carpets, bedding and all kinds of house-  
hold furnishings. Sale to commence  
at 1:30. Terms cash.

MRS. B. F. BLILER.

It pays to try our Want Columns

WHY COPY TOMMY ATKINS?  
American Sergeant Shies at Being  
Made Smart by London Tailor.

The war department recently con-  
firmed the cable report that G. V. Winter,  
the London military tailor, has  
been engaged to come to this country  
at a salary of \$1,250 a week to give  
advice regarding the new active service  
uniforms for the American army,  
says a Washington dispatch to the New  
York American.

"I hope to design something smart  
for both branches of the United States  
service," Winter says. "The American  
army men are very smart but the  
design and cut of their uniforms are  
most unsatisfactory. I understand that  
the officials are anxious to avoid any  
semblance of the German uniforms  
and wish to copy ours as far as practicable.  
Their offer is almost flattering to London tailors."

Winter's son accompanies him as a  
model.

Sergeant "Big Bill" Chase of the  
infantry read the foregoing to his bulkie  
at Governors island after dinner the  
other day, and said:

"Say, Slim, did you hear that? This  
here London tailor gent is coming over  
to make us 'smart' monkey cap, chin  
strap and swagger canes, a single eye-  
glass and a bloom'ning' nuss girl on each  
arm as we stroll down Piccadilly, I  
guess."

"Make us 'smart' eb? I wonder what  
that little feller means. Us that live  
on beans and corn beef and cabbage  
ain't got no use for corsets and stays  
like them English chappies that never  
had their three squares a day.

"And tight breeches and ladies' spurs  
don't help you none when you're hikin'  
across country, and Slim, as well as  
I know you, I'd be ashamed to tell  
you what'd happen if you was geared  
like a Tommy and stooped suddenly to  
pick up a puck."

"And Slim, if you got one of them  
raw buckoo from North Carling and  
tited him into one of them English  
suits with a shoe horn, and put one  
of them monkey cupz on him and  
pulled the strap down across his nose,  
and he ever seed's him, he'd plumb  
run away like a three-year-old Texas  
hoss and you never would head him."

### MAKING OVER A MOUNTAIN.

Helena. Obpecting to Great Big Bald  
Hill, Will Make Park of It.

The strangest and most interesting  
project ever undertaken in the  
United States is to be found at Helena,  
Mont., writes John H. Rafferty in  
the Technical World Magazine for  
July, where the citizens are engaged in  
transforming the bald slopes of a conical  
mountain which towers nearly  
1,400 feet above the city into a forest  
park.

There is no spring, well, brook or  
pond upon the bare sides or rocky  
summits of this singular park, nor will  
it be possible to raise water from the  
valley for the irrigation of trees,  
shrubs and flowers, yet the experts for  
esters of the federal bureau who spent  
last summer planning for the planting  
of the park are agreed that several  
varieties of evergreen trees will flourish  
there without water or attendance.

A spiral footpath has been graded  
from the city to the summit of Mount  
Helena, and there an ornate pavilion  
has been erected upon the highest point  
of rock, 1,400 feet above the main  
street. In the cliffs of the peak there  
are two spacious natural caves, which  
will be tenanted by specimens of the  
native bears, lions and other carnivora  
of these mountains.

Parks inclosing herds of deer, antelope,  
moose, elk and buffalo will be  
added as the present limits of the tract  
are extended upon the desert lands  
which lie back of the mountain.

### NEW WAY TO DUPE FARMERS

Well Dressed Man and Wenny Willie  
Work Confidence Scheme.

A clever new confidence game is  
being worked in Lancaster county, Pa.,  
and the operators have found not a few  
victims, says a Lancaster (Pa.) cor-  
respondent of the Philadelphia Public  
Ledger. A well dressed man stops at  
a farmhouse and declares that he has  
lost a valuable diamond pin in the  
roadway, and all make a search.

Nothing is found, but before leaving  
the stranger says he will return and  
if the pin is found will give a reward  
of \$150 for its return. A few days  
later a tramp turns up with a pin, pre-  
sumably a diamond, which he says he  
found. The farmer usually takes the  
bait and gets the pin for \$20 or \$25,  
expecting to get \$150 as his reward.  
After valuing waiting for the loser he  
learns from some jeweler that the pin  
is worthless.

### Food of the Future.

The prophets foretell a great change  
in the food of a few generations hence  
compared with the viands of today.  
As population grows we may tend to  
become vegetarians, nuttists and fruit-  
arians if for no other reason than that  
double the land is required to sustain  
one man on meat than on wheat, says  
the Chicago Tribune. The time is ap-  
proaching when the human race will  
perhaps live far more largely on the  
fruits or trees. An acre of banana  
plantation will feed twenty-five human  
beings, while a potato field of the same  
size would support only two and a  
wheat farm only one. A grove of full  
grown chestnut trees will yield six  
times as much nourishment per acre as  
any cereal crop. With the reclaiming  
of desert areas date palm, banana and  
other fruit trees will result in a vast  
supply of food which will represent  
mankind's horn of plenty.

### Typewriter for the Blind.

A new typewriter for the blind has  
been patented in France.

# SELECTIONS

## IN THE NEXT CENTURY.

Some of the Things That Are Predicted For the Future.

"The bath of the next century," says  
T. Baron Russell in his book "A Hundred  
Years Hence," "will have the body  
speedily with oxygenated water  
delivered with a force that will render  
rubbing unnecessary, and beside it will  
stand the drying cupboard, lined with  
some quickly moving arrangement of  
soft brushes and fed with a highly  
deodorized air, from which almost in a  
moment the bather will emerge dried  
and with a skin gently stimulated and  
perhaps electrified to clothe himself  
quickly and pass down the lift to his  
breakfast, which he will eat to the accom-  
paniment of a summary of the  
morning's news read out for the benefit  
of the family or whispered into his  
ears by a talking machine."

Dishwashing will be easy in that  
day. Dirty plates and dishes, for example,  
"will be simply dropped one by one  
into an automatic receptacle, swelled  
clean by water delivered with force  
and charged with nascent oxygen, dried  
by electric heat and polished by elec-  
tric force, being finally oxygen bathed  
as a superfluous act of sanitary clean-  
liness before being sent to table again.  
And all that has come off the plates will  
drop through the scullery floor into the  
destructor beneath to be oxygenated  
and made away with."

There will be many other improve-  
ments. Trains will gather speed more  
rapidly; moving platforms will do away  
with the need of stopping trains at every  
station. People will have more acci-  
dents to avoid, and they will be cleverer  
in avoiding them. On small flying  
machines they will visit mountain  
tops on Saturday afternoons "for (nou-  
alcoholic) picnics." Actors will only  
play once in one part, for their per-  
formances will be reproduced by a per-  
fected kinetoscope and phonograph.

### Very Red Tape.

A few months ago the president ap-  
pointed a committee to make a thorough  
investigation of the business methods  
of each of the several departments  
at Washington, with a view to rid-  
ding them of some of the red tape  
ways of doing things.

Secretary Bonaparte on being inter-  
viewed by this committee told the following  
story, which beautifully illus-  
trates the free use of red tape in the  
government service:

"One of the naval officers on a cer-  
tain ship desired to change a thermometer  
from one side of the vessel to the other,  
assigning very good reasons for doing so. This could not be  
done, according to naval regulations,  
however, until he had carried the matter  
to the ship's commander, and through him to me. I readily consented  
to the proposed change, which cost just  
53 cents—50 for the postage and  
stationery and 3 for the nail and the  
wear and tear on the hammer."—Har-  
per's Weekly.

### An Auspicious Thirteen.

There is in France a splendid com-  
panionship of thirteen, which, besides  
patriotic and martial claims to respect,  
has the further interest that it may be  
said to explode the old superstition  
against thirteen as an unlucky number.  
The companionship is known throughout  
France as "The Thirteen of La  
Sauveteur." They are all men who were  
born in the village of that name in  
1845, fought together in the terrible  
war of 1870, were all made prisoners  
at Sedan, and, after a desperate at-  
tempt to escape, all lived through  
months of hard captivity to return to  
their native village, where all still sur-  
vive and remain. Every man of them  
is now a grandfather and a pattern of  
frugal and rustic comfort. The proud  
villagers kept high festival to celebrate  
the fortieth anniversary of their sol-  
dier neighbors drawing the army lot in  
1868.—London Globe.

### The Humor of the Duel.

There was a touch of humor in the  
bloodless duel between M. Millevoye,  
the French editor, and Comte de No-  
ailles. After the shots were fired the  
editor hustled away, perhaps to get  
a special edition. The Comte de No-  
ailles de Noailles scurried across the  
field with an ugly looking knife in his  
hand, uglier looking than the pistol and  
hacked away at a wooden fence at  
the end of the ground. "I have it!" he  
shouted, after a minute, the "it" being  
M. Millevoye's bullet, which the count  
put in his pocket. He has evidence that  
something was fired in his direction.  
Of course it is bad form to hit.

### Man and the Ape.

In the Monthly Review, Mr. Paul  
Uthnath writes on the blood relation-  
ship of man and apes, and describes  
how, by means of the precipitin test,  
various albuminous substances and  
the blood of different animals may be  
distinguished from one another. The  
test has also considerable medico legal  
importance, and biologically may be  
employed to ascertain the relationship  
of various animals to one another. In  
this way it may be shown that the  
anthropoid apes are most nearly akin to  
man, while the lemurs are but dis-  
tantly, if at all, related to him.

### The Janitor Supplanted.

According to a new standard in no-  
menclature set by a Brooklyn flat owner,  
the old term of janitor stands a fair  
chance of being done away with, and  
all the associations that hover dis-  
greetfully about that functionary's name  
are to be swept away also. This is  
shown by a sign on an apartment house  
on the park slope which reads: "Apartment  
for rent. Apply to custodian."—New York Tribune.

# NEW SHORT STORIES TO ROOT OUT ANARCHY

Joey Wenith Would Bring.

Raymond Hitchcock is telling the following  
story of two Irish gardeners whom he  
employed to look after his country place at Great Neck, N. Y.: "During the week I was lately playing  
in Brooklyn I ran down to my summer home, and as I hadn't been  
there for some months I started to inspect the place. Going into the garden, I  
came upon two of the men who were pruning the shrubbery. As they were  
getting paid by the hour they were not killing themselves, but were passing

Island Prison Suggested For  
"Reds" of the World.

SCHEME OF DR. WALTER KEMPSTER  
International Movement Toward Ban-  
ishment and Seclusion Proposed.  
Appointment of a Commission Asked  
For—All Countries to Share Ex-  
pense of Guarding the Assem-  
bled Anarchists.

United and immediate action to pro-  
tect all nations from anarchists and to  
rid all governments of their attacks  
should be taken as the direct result of  
the recent bomb throwing in Madrid is  
the belief of Dr. Walker Kempster of  
Milwaukee, who thinks the adoption of  
some practical plan to root out an-  
archy in the United States and in European  
countries is one of the most  
urgent needs of the present time, says  
Dr. Kempster.

According to this plan, the secretary  
of state of the United States should  
immediately demand the appointment  
of a commissioner to meet with  
commissioners to be appointed by other  
nations, such as England, France and  
Germany. The co-operation of all  
nations whose safety is threatened by the  
presence of anarchists should be asked,  
and at a meeting of the international  
commission steps should be taken for  
the purchase of an island to which all  
anarchists from all nations should be  
banished. This island, Dr. Kempster  
believes, should be located in a healthy,  
pleasant location, with conditions fa-  
vorable to the support of human life.  
An international guard should be  
maintained to see that the anarchists  
thus banished do not escape, do not  
send out any of their anarchistic ideas  
to the outside world and do not receive  
help from the outside.

They have vaudeville and stereop-  
ticons, movin' pictures and all that,  
and for one thing the band most al-  
ways plays several selections. The  
band is made up from our own men.  
None of 'em knew a note to begin  
with, but our bandmaster licked 'em  
into shape in no time.

"The clubs are all self supportin',  
and just now at headquarters we're  
\$5,000 ahead of the game. We give  
a benefit of a dollar a day when a  
man's sick, up to as much as \$150 in  
one year, and we pay his family \$150  
when he dies."

# CLUBS FOR TROLLEY MEN.

What the Employees of One Road-  
way Have For Their Diversion.

A conductor on the Flatbush line of  
the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company  
remarked the other day that he thought  
corporations were "getting wise," says  
a correspondent of the New York Post.  
"I ain't sayin' it's entirely on account  
of philanthropic notions and nothing  
else," he continued. "It's mostly be-  
cause they have to keep abreast of the  
times. What do I mean? Why, makin'  
it pleasant for the men and not forget-  
tin' they've got wives at home in most  
cases and children who need to be  
helped along a bit if the father is sick  
or if he dies. The company has got  
up a club that all the boys belong to.  
We've got a club building on Jamaica  
avenue, in East New York, and the  
whole outfit cost \$40,000. That was  
given to us by the company when we  
started in 1902. Now we've got club-  
rooms at eight other stations, and there  
are two more being made ready.

"There's a readin' room, to begin  
with, in the main club building just as  
you go in. The boys when they have  
a few minutes between runs can drop  
in there and take a wink at the news-  
papers and magazines or have a whack  
at billiards and pool. Behind that  
there's the gymnasium, as good as any  
in the city, and just in the rear of  
that is the theather, which is fixed so  
that the wall between it and the gym-  
nasium and the wall between the gym-  
nasium and the readin' room can be  
pushed back and give a seating capac-  
ity of a thousand.

"They have vaudeville and stereop-  
ticons, movin' pictures and all that,  
and for one thing the band most al-  
ways plays several selections. The  
band is made up from our own men.  
None of 'em